

INDICATIONS
CLOUDY, COOLER, SHOWERS TO-
NIGHT; FAIR SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

Apparent success is not the meas-
ure of real success, and besides, God
has not commanded us to succeed,
but to work.
—Adolphe Monod.

ESTABLISHED 1833

SATURDAY EVENING

APRIL 25, 1903

20 PAGES—5 CENTS

MULLAH'S FORCES ARE DEFEATED

British Under General Man-
ning Relieve Colonel
Cobbe's Command.

FIERCE BATTLE FOUGHT

Two Thousand Tribesmen Die
in the Engagement in
Somaliland.

Aden, Arabia, April 25.—Brigadier
General Manning, after an engage-
ment with the Mad Mullah's forces,
has relieved Colonel Cobbe near Gum-
burru, Somaliland, forty-five miles
westward of Galadi. About 2,000 of
the mullah's men were killed. The
British loss is not known.

The few details obtainable of the
disaster to Colonel Plunkett's detach-
ment April 17 show the mullah's
forces consisted of 2,000 horsemen
and 10,000 spearmen. They sur-
rounded Colonel Plunkett's force in
the open and the Somalis, after a
heavy rifle fire, charged repeatedly
with their horsemen and spearmen
on all sides. The British detachment
held out until its ammunition was
exhausted and then charged with the
bayonet, but it was ultimately over-
whelmed by weight of numbers. The
British force fought until all its offi-
cers and 170 men were killed. Most
of the handful of men who reached
the camp were wounded. The So-
malis' losses are reported to have
been enormous.

The mullah's forces are reported to
aggregate from 3,000 to 4,000
mounted men and about 80,000
spearmen.

EXCITING MIX-UP ON PRESIDENT'S TRAIN

Burly Tramp Dragged From
the Platform Into Car
and Overpowered.

Gillette, Wyo., April 25.—The secret
service men on the president's train
had an exciting mix-up with a tramp
last night, shortly after the train left
Livingston.

A man was discovered between the
baggage and club cars, on the outside
of the vestibule. One of the officers
raised the window in front of the club
car and started to grab the man, when
the latter aimed a blow at him through
the glass, shattering it.

The officer caught the man's leg and
succeeded in getting him into the car,
where he showed fight. He was a
powerful man and it took some time
before he was overpowered and hand-
cuffed.

A card found on him shows his
identification as Edward Russell, a
sailor member of the Sailors' union of
San Francisco. When the train
reached Billings he was turned over to
the police. When asked why he was
on the train, Russell said he wanted to
reach St. Paul, where his mother lived.
The president's train arrived here
at 9 o'clock this morning and remained
about ten minutes, while a crowd was
at the station to greet the president,
and he made a brief address.

PAPERS TAKEN BY MRS. TYNER ARE SUBMITTED

Payne and Bristow Look Them
Over and Consider What
Shall be Done.

Washington, April 25.—Attorneys
Perry and Michener, counsel for
Gen. and Mrs. Tyner, today submit-
ted to postmaster general Payne pa-
pers purporting to be the ones taken
from the safe in the department by
Mrs. Tyner last Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Payne had addressed a letter to
them declining to consider a proposi-
tion to either to meet them person-
ally or send a representative to the
Tyner residence, but said he would
receive the attorneys to the depart-
ment and look at any papers that
they might choose to submit. Ac-
cordingly at noon today the attor-
neys brought an immense bundle of
papers to the private office of the
postmaster general.

Attorney General Payne and Fourth
Assistant Postmaster General Bris-
trow, who has charge of the investi-
gation, scanned them. The result of
their inspection had not been an-
nounced at 1 o'clock.

SEEKS ENTRANCE FOR A NEW ROAD

Engineer Grover Looks Over
Territory for Indianap-
olis-Toledo Line

IS TO BE A STEAM ROAD

Many Difficulties to be Solved
in Securing a Desirable
Entrance to City.

Engineer Grover, a railroad expert
representing the Fort Wayne and
Southwestern Railroad company, has
been in Fort Wayne for several days,
looking up the matter of an entrance
into this city for his company.

The organization was effected some
months ago, and work has been going
forward quietly. It is hoped to con-
struct a steam railroad connecting In-
dianapolis and Toledo, running by way
of Marion and Fort Wayne, and Mr.
Grover is traveling ahead of the regu-
lar corps of engineers and outlining in
a general way the route to be taken.

He has made an extensive examina-
tion of maps and plats of Fort Wayne,
as well as personally traveling over
the territory to the south and west of
the city through which his line is to
pass, and he says the topographical
conditions present many difficulties
which will have to be solved in some
manner. In a general way the road is
to approach Fort Wayne from the
southwest, and from this city to To-
ledo it is designed to keep to the north
of the Maumee river.

For this reason the line is expected
to pass through the northern part of
the city, and it may be necessary to
place the depot farther north than it
was at first desired to do. The west-
ern part of the city contiguous to the
line of the Lake Erie and Western is
plentifully dotted with manufacturing
enterprises of large proportions, and
it will require considerable tact to
avoid abnormal cost of right-of-way
and construction through this district.
While moving very quietly, it is known
that Mr. Grover secured options upon
one or two tracts of land in the west-
ern part of the city, but he has made
no definite announcement of the
course to be taken by the line in pass-
ing through Fort Wayne.

SOLICITS FUND FOR DEFENSE OF POWERS

Kentucky Woman Here to Aid
Man Charged With Compli-
city in Goebel Murder.

Mrs. Lulu Clay Brock, of Cynthia-
na, Ky., arrived in the city last
evening and is registered at the Ban-
dall hotel. Mrs. Brock's mission to
Fort Wayne is somewhat out of the
ordinary, for she is soliciting funds
to aid in the defense of Caleb Powers,
accused of complicity in the murder
of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky.

Mrs. Brock is intensely in earnest,
and is thoroughly convinced of the
innocence of the accused man. She
was for many years a school teacher
in Kentucky, and Powers was at one
time a pupil in her school. She says
he is a man of unusual ability, and
achieved his prominence without the
aid of wealth or influential friends.
Mrs. Brock is making a canvas of In-
diana for the purpose of raising
funds, and has called upon a number
of prominent republicans in the hope
of enlisting their financial aid to the cause.

CITY BREVITIES.

Mrs. Paul Umbach, of St. Louis,
is in the city visiting her mother,
Mrs. Henry Moellering, of East
Lewis street.

Miss Lottie Schiefer, of East Main
street, underwent an operation for
appendicitis at St. Joseph's hospital
this morning.

Mrs. Henry Hilbrecht, wife of the
chief of the fire department, is in a
very critical condition at her home.
Mrs. Hilbrecht's illness has been a
protracted one.

Contractor Julius Wagner is con-
fined to his home by an attack of
pneumonia and symptoms of ap-
pendicitis are also developing. Mr.
Wagner is under the care of Dr. A.
E. Van Buskirk.

Decatur Journal: Mrs. W. J. Ve-
sey, of Fort Wayne, who has been in
the city for several days the guest
of her sisters, Mrs. Dick Morrison
and Miss Hattie Studabaker, left
today for Cincinnati, and from there
she will go to Glendale college, where
her daughter, Miss Margaret, is at-
tending school, and make a short
visit with her. Mr. Vesey will also
visit her.

MANCHURIA IS LOST TO CHINA

Washington Officials Begin
to Take That View of
the Situation.

FEELING OF DEPRESSION

Tone of Advices From Euro-
pean Capitals is Glum—
Protest to be Made.

Washington, April 25.—The Jap-
anese minister, Mr. Takahira, and
Baron Von Sterburg, the German
minister, called upon Secretary Hay
today and it is believed that the
Manchurian question was discussed.
Secretary Hay has no advice from
St. Petersburg or London, but it is
expected that he will shortly hear
from the latter capital through the
ambassador here.

The exchanges are all preliminary
to a preparation of a protest which
is to be made against the Russian
demands, but it is not yet clear what
form this will take. The protest,
however, must be directed not to
Russia, but to China, who will be
warned that the nations which sign
the protest will not look with favor
upon any action by China that will
alienate Chinese territory or will con-
fer special advantage upon one nation
(meaning Russia) over others.

The tone of the press advices from
the European capitals have done
much to depress officials here, who
have labored so long to preserve the
integrity of China. It begins to ap-
pear to them that Manchuria is hope-
lessly lost to China, and the best
that can be done now is to save as
much as possible from the wreck,
and, therefore, the effort will prob-
ably be made to procure from Russia
a binding promise that the powers
will not be entirely deprived of the
right to exploit Manchuria commer-
cially. It may be possible to secure
the opening of one or two ports, such
as was proposed in the pending
treaty between China and the United
States, which will have to be amend-
ed in view of these last developments.
The fear is expressed that the Rus-
sian movement will be copied by
other nations and that Germany will
proceed to extend her sphere of in-
fluence in the Shantung peninsula,
while France will overlap the borders
of Tonquin and Russialize a consid-
erable part of south China.

FIRST STEPS TAKEN.

Having heard from the president,
Secretary Hay is now in position to
act respecting the Manchurian mat-
ter. Indeed he has already taken
the first steps, although for obvious
reasons it is not deemed well to in-
dicate their nature. But the broad
statement is made that the depart-
ment of state is doing what it regards
as necessary to meet the issue.

It is made quite plain, however, to
avoid a misunderstanding of dis-
patches from foreign capitals refer-
ring to the United States, that this
government will join in no general
protest against Russian action. The
state department policy is so clearly
defined in such matters that the of-
ficials assume that it is understood
that whatever action the United
States takes will be individual. It is
true that it may run parallel to the
action of other powers similarly
interested, but there will be no en-
tangling alliance between us and
those powers.

GERMANY IS QUIESCENT.

Berlin, April 25.—Russia's latest
demands on China are no surprise to
the German government. Some in-
dications even exist that the foreign
office here was privy to Russia's pur-
poses in advance and expressed in-
difference to them. This is in exact
accord with the policy to resist Rus-
sia in nothing in which she is really
in earnest. The constant expression
in government quarters concerning
Manchuria ever since Chancellor Von
Bismarck's declarations in the reich-
stag two years ago, has been that
Germany has no interests there and
hence that Germany is simply in a
position of calm observance. Von
Bismarck might find it consistent with
this attitude to join with other
powers in expressing the hope that
trade will have freedom in Man-
churia. Russia would not object to
Germany's participation in such rep-
resentation. What Germany will
not do is to join in any energetic
pressure at Peking to prevent China
from yielding on every point. The
expectation here is that all kinds
of written protests, from Great Brit-
ain and the United States especially,
will be lodged at the Russian for-
eign office, and that these will be
replied to with ample courtesy and
reasonableness, but that the correspond-
ence will be the only satisfaction the
United States and Great Britain will

get for their open-door demands.
Germany is reconciled to Russian
mastery in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The offi-
cials of the foreign office here ex-
pressed to the correspondent of the
Associated Press today intense sur-
prise over the report that American
public opinion was disturbed by the
news regarding Manchuria. They
declared the people of the United
States were being misled by Japan
and said the improvements which
were in progress in Manchuria cer-
tainly would benefit international
commerce. The foreign office officials
added that no new fundamental con-
ditions were being imposed, declar-
ing that what are now in progress
are pourparlers concerning the act of
evacuation itself and the organiza-
tion of the Chinese administration to
assure order. The Chinese adminis-
tration, however, is not ready. Rus-
sia desires an assurance that China
will maintain a sufficient police force
to repress local disorders, which are
continuous throughout Manchuria,
especially in the mountains. The de-
tachments of Russian troops re-
maining in the country have no ob-
ject but the maintenance of order lo-
cally until China is able to guaran-
tee that order will be maintained.
The foreign office adds that the num-
ber of railroad guards ultimately
will not exceed 20,000, unless under
exceptional circumstances.

NEW LAW IN DIVORCES GIVEN FIRST TRIAL

Prosecutor Appears in Behalf
of the State—General
Court News.

In the divorce case of Harry L.
Lyons vs. Mary Lyons, Judge Heaton
has established a new ruling, the first
under the acts of the legislature of
1903, relative to divorces. The di-
vorce was regularly filed and when it
was reached on the docket it was
found that no appearance had been
entered for the defendant, whereupon
the court appointed Prosecutor Em-
rick to appear for said defendant
and resist the petition of the plain-
tiff in the name of the state. Prose-
cutor Emrick thereupon appeared to-
day and entered a general denial.

It has been the custom heretofore
that in cases where no appearance
was entered for action ultimately to
be taken by default, but the act ap-
proved March 9 of the present year,
makes other provisions. In part it
says: "For the purpose of making
a good faith defense, in the opinion
of said courts, it shall be the duty of
the judges of said courts to notify
the prosecuting attorney of the judi-
cial district where said courts are sit-
uated, to enter his name upon the
appearance docket, where said cause
is docketed, and he shall resist and
defend said petition on behalf of and
in the name of the state of Indiana."

The case of "Swing vs. Minnick,"
venued from Huntington county, and
on trial for three days in the superi-
or court, went to the jury last even-
ing and several hours later a verdict
was found. The jury found for the
plaintiff in the sum of \$107.23. The
defendants moved for judgment on
answers to the interrogatories, which
motion has not yet been ruled upon.

The suit of Simon B. Bissler vs.
John Taylor, on account, is on trial
before the superior court jury to-
day.

Frank J. Poirson has resigned as
guardian of Willie and Ella Poirson
and tendered his resignation, which
was accepted. Mary E. Gloyd was
appointed in his stead.

The juvenile court was nominally
in session this morning, but no cases
being presented nor pending, an ad-
journment until next Saturday was
entered.

It may be a surprise to his friends,
but the fact remains that Attorney
E. H. Kleekamp was last Monday
quietly divorced from Mary Kleek-
kamp, the decree being granted by
Judge O'Rourke.

In the case of F. J. Hayden vs. the
Fort Wayne Driving club et al. a
decree to quiet title was today en-
tered in the circuit court.

The commissioners were in session
today on miscellaneous business.
The carnival committee of the rail-
way employees' association applied
for permission to erect speaker's
stand about the court house square
and were denied the privilege. The
commissioners stated that they had
made a rule not to allow the square
to be used in that manner, and much
as they desired to accommodate the
applicants, they did not feel justified
at this time in establishing a prece-
dent, pointing out that there would
be left them no place to draw a line
between private and public demon-
strations.

The Woodburn Manufacturing com-
pany has commenced proceedings to
foreclose a lien against James S. Sot-
ton et al. for \$350.

CARNEGIE MAKES A SPLENDID GIFT

Furnishes \$1,500,000 for a
Permanent Court for the
Hague Tribunal

MADE FOR WORLD'S PEACE

Interesting Correspondence
Between Carnegie and Neth-
erlands Minister.

Washington, April 25.—Before sail-
ing for his home in Scotland yester-
day, Andrew Carnegie donated \$1,500,-
000 for a temple of peace for the per-
manent court of arbitration at The
Hague. The gift was made through
Baron Gevers, the minister of the
Netherlands to this capital, and was
made with the understanding that the
government of Holland will be respon-
sible for its administration.

The correspondence between Mr.
Carnegie and Baron Gevers is as fol-
lows:

"New York, April 22, 1903.—Baron
Gevers, Washington, D. C.—Your Ex-
cellency: Your welcome favor reaches me
on the eve of my departure for my
Scottish summer home. I am delig-
hted to hear officially from you that your
government believes that the cause of
the peace conference will be immen-
sely benefited by the erection of a court
house and library, a temple of peace,
for the permanent court of arbitra-
tion established by the treaty of July
29th, 1899, and also that the govern-
ment will consider itself responsible
for the disbursement of the fund,
which I esteem it a rare privilege to
be permitted to furnish.

"The sum named as being ample for
the purpose stated was for one and
one-half million dollars. I beg to say
that the draft of the duly accredited
officials of your government upon me
for this sum will be honored upon
presentation here.

"Believe me, your excellency, this
closing act before my departure, has
given me profound satisfaction. I be-
lieve that the creation of the perma-
nent tribunal for the settlement of in-
ternational disputes is the most im-
portant step forward of world-wide
character which has ever been taken
by the joint powers, since it must ul-
timately banish war, our foulest stain.

"Very truly yours,
"Andrew Carnegie."

BARON GEVERS' REPLY.

"Washington, April 24.—Andrew
Carnegie, esq., New York.—Dear Sir:
I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst.,
in which you inform me that you have
decided to entrust to her majesty's
government the sum of one and one-
half million dollars for the erection of
a court house and library for the per-
manent court of arbitration estab-
lished by the treaty of the 29th of July,
1899. You further kindly state that
upon presentation here the draft of the
duly accredited officials of your gov-
ernment upon you for said amount
will be honored, I beg to say that I
have not failed to communicate by
cable to the minister for foreign af-
fairs the contents of your letter, the
original of which I will forward to his
excellency by the next mail.

"Awaiting the answer of my gov-
ernment, it gives me great and intense
satisfaction, dear sir, to express to you
my personal and sincere admira-
tion of the truly humane and
noble sentiments which prompted you
to show to the world at large in how
high an esteem should be held the in-
stitution of peace, whose seat by the
common consent of nations has been
placed in the realm of my most gra-
cious sovereign, Queen Wilhelmina.

"Accept, dear sir, the assurance of
my highest consideration, and believe
me to be,
"Yours very sincerely,
"Gevers."

ELECTED NEW OFFICERS.

Directors of the Catholic Cemetery
association held a meeting Friday
evening and elected officers as fol-
lows:

President—John B. Beuss.
Vice President—Edward Gilmartin.
Secretary—Louis Fox.
Assistant Secretary—Clem App.
Treasurer—John Mohr, jr.
Representatives of the Fort Wayne
and Northwestern Electric line were
before the board with a request for
a grant of thirty feet along the north
side of the cemetery grounds, to be
used as a right-of-way for the elec-
tric line. The matter was discussed,
but the board took no action.

Miss Catherine Rauner has taken
a position as forewoman in the choco-
late room of the Heit-Miller-Lau com-
pany.

Editor James A. Barnes, of the Au-
burn Courier, was in the city last
evening, a guest at the Randall.

NEW CRUISER IS GIVEN SEA BATH

Colorado is Successfully
Launched at the Cramp
Shipyards.

NOTABLE COMPANY THERE

New Warship is as Fast as an
Ocean Liner and Has Pow-
erful Armament.

Philadelphia, April 25.—The ar-
mored cruiser Colorado was launched
today at Cramp's shipyard in the
presence of a distinguished gather-
ing of officials from Washington and
the state of Colorado, including the
entire congressional delegation. Miss
Coray Peabody, daughter of Gov-
ernor Peabody, of Colorado, broke the
bottle of wine on the prow of the
cruiser as she glided down the ways
at 12:35 into the Delaware river.
Miss Peabody was escorted to the
christening stand by Charles H.
Cramp, president of the Cramp ship-
building company, and the fair
sponsor was followed by her father,
Governor Peabody, Mrs. Peabody,
James C. and Miss Jessie Peabody.
The Washington party arrived here
over the Pennsylvania railroad at 11
o'clock and proceeded at once to the
shipyard. It included Assistant Sec-
retary Darling and Mrs. Darling,
Admiral and Mrs. Bowles, Admiral
and Mrs. Bradford, Admirals O'Neill,
Melville and Endicott, and Mrs.
Cowles, Commanders Southerland
and Schroeder, Chekib Bey, the Turk-
ish minister, and his two sons; Senor
Riano, of the Spanish legation; Cap-
tain Boutekoff, of the Russian lega-
tion; Commander Takahira, of the
Japanese legation, and Representative
Miner, of Wisconsin.

Among the guests from Colorado
were Mrs. Wright, wife of Mayor
Wright, of Denver, and her daugh-
ters, one of whom, Roberta, recently
christened the cruiser Denver; Mr.
and Mrs. J. C. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs.
J. A. Steinmetz, Mr. and Mrs. J. B.
Grant, Mr. Grant, Judge O. E. Le-
fevre and Mrs. Lefevre, Mr. and Mrs.
A. L. Welch, former Governor
Thomas and Mrs. Thomas.

Mayor Weaver and other Philadel-
phia officials were also among those
invited.

DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.

The cruiser Colorado is a new class
of vessels added to the American
navy. She is an armored cruiser of
the first class, yet she bears the name
of a state, an honor formerly only ac-
corded battleships. Coupled with tre-
mendous battery power she has the
speed of an ocean liner.

The vessel is 502 feet long, 59
feet 6 inches wide, with a draught of
24 feet 8 inches. Her speed require-
ment calls for 22 knots an hour for
four consecutive hours. She is fitted
with twin screws, twin triple-expan-
sion engines which must develop 23,-
000 indicated horse power.

All of the armor is of the most im-
proved Kruppized type. The water
line region is guarded by a seven and
a half foot belt reaching from bow to
stern. Amidships for a distance
of 244 feet abreast the engines, boiler
and magazines, the belt has a
maximum thickness of six inches.
Forward and aft this belt will have a
uniform thickness of 3½ inches. Five-
inch guns at the four corners of the
superstructure on the main deck. The
four eight-inch guns are mounted on
two balanced turrets with slanting
faces, having armor 6½ inches thick.

A belt of cellulose, extending from
bow to stern, above the protective
deck will automatically plug all shot
holes admitting water. The fighting
force of the Colorado is centered
principally in two batteries. She
will carry a main battery of four up-
to-date 8-inch and 14 6-inch rapid
fire rifles; a secondary battery of 18
14-pounders and 12 3-pounders, and
a supplemental force of 7 -pounders,
2 field pieces, 2 machine guns and
6 automatic guns for service on the
bridges and in the tops.

The 8-inch guns are designed to fire
once every fifty seconds and the 6-
inch guns are expected to fire three
times a minute.

The contract price of the Colorado
was \$3,750,000.

CITY BREVITIES.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Tyler,
of East Jefferson street—a son.

John Gaetje, Jr., who is a student
at Purdue university, will spend
Sunday in the city, the guest of his
parents.

Mrs. R. N. Dean received a tele-
gram yesterday announcing the death
of Mrs. J. Firewood, of Shelby, Ohio.
Mrs. Firewood will be remembered as
the mother of the late Mrs. D. W.
Sonder.

W. K. VANDERBILT TAKES HIS BRIDE

Makes Mrs. Rutherford His
Wife With Quiet Cere-
mony in London

THEY GO TO THE COUNTRY

Mr. Vanderbilt Procured the
License and Made All
Arrangements.

London, April 25.—William K.
Vanderbilt and Mrs. Anna Ruther-
ford were married today at St.
Mark's church, North Audley street.
The officiating clergyman was Rev.
R. H. Hadden.

The wedding took place just before
noon. Winfield Hoyt, of New York,
was the best man and Henry White
gave away the bride. The only other
persons in the church besides the
verger were the duke and duchess
of Marlborough.

Mrs. Rutherford wore a simple
gray traveling dress and no jewels
of any kind. Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr.
White and the duke of Marlborough
wore the usual frock coats.

There was no wedding breakfast or
reception. Immediately after the
ceremony the couple started for the
country. Their destination was not
revealed, but it is known that they
will remain in the country for some
weeks before going to any city.

MANAGED AFFAIR HIMSELF.

It seems that Mr. Vanderbilt per-
sonally secured the license and man-
aged the whole affair himself. Three
weeks ago he established a residence
in London and last Wednesday he
personally applied for and secured a
license from the bishop of London,
while the reporters were all watch-
ing the archbishop of Canterbury's
office.

The bishop of London's jurisdiction
applies to the diocese of London only,
while that of the archbishop of
Canterbury applies to the whole of
England.

Mrs. and Miss White are still stay-
ing at Mrs. Rutherford's flat in
Paris. Mrs. White would have ac-
companied Mrs. Rutherford to Lon-
don and have been present at the
wedding, but Mrs. Rutherford asked
her to stay with her children.

The license sets forth all the details
of the Vanderbilt divorce and the
previous marriages of both parties.
It is understood the couple are not
going to America for some time.

A telegram from Dover says Mr.
and Mrs. Vanderbilt crossed the
channel this afternoon on a boat
bound for Calais.

PATHEPIC INCIDENT.

There was pathetic incident in con-
nection with the wedding. Almost im-
mediately after the ceremony the
Rev. Mr. Hadden officiated at the
funeral service of one of his own
young children.

The bride was the recipient of
many handsome presents from Mr.
Vanderbilt and others.

It appears that Chancellor Tristram,
of the bishop of London's consistory
court, held a special court Wednesday
and took the personal testimony of
Mr. Vanderbilt, whose counsel also
submitted documentary proofs of the
divorce proceedings at New York and
of the fact that the prohibition
against his re-marriage had been re-
moved by the supreme court at New
York. The license was subsequently
granted.

WILL ATTEND FUNERAL.

Battery B, of this city, will go to New
Haven tomorrow to assist at the fun-
eral of Edward Hellworth. The hour
of the funeral has been changed from
10 a. m. to 2 p. m. to accommodate
Fort Wayne friends of the deceased.
The battery will be in command of
Capt. W. C. Cleary and will leave over
the Wabash at 11:30, returning at
5:30. The non-commissioned officers
of the battery will serve as a guard of
honor for the deceased. All members
are requested to assemble at the
armory at 11 a. m., in full uniform
with white gloves. The following de-
tail, under command of Sergt. H. C.
Moriarty, will officiate as a firing
squad: Corporal James Connell, Pri-
vates Gage, Bohn, Hahn, Castle, Sel-
man, Long and Fredericks.

SAW THE CREMATORY.

A party of South Bend city officials,
chaperoned by Attorney John Egge-
man, visited the city crematory last
evening to make an inspection of the
institution. In the party were
Messrs. W. A. McInerney, John Drey-
er, J. H. Longman, John Pozoryski,
Henry Hartzler and George White-
man.

Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering.

Send for free literature, containing information of price and value of Mother's Friend, to The Bradford-Engel Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Mother's Friend

Harrigan to Star

The Veteran Has Written a Play in Which He Will Appear.

Edward Harrigan, the veteran actor, playwright, manager and stage director, is to pass under the Lebler & Co. management. A contract was recently signed to that effect, one of the principal incentives being a newly completed play that Mr. Harrigan has written in his old vein, but having special points of interest and humor. George C. Tyler was delighted with the play and had it read to the manager of one of the leading Broadway theaters, who caught the infection and without hesitation offered indefinite time to the production after Jan. 15. The date of the initial presentation is fixed for the first week in December, probably in Boston, with the intention of entering New York about the time above named. Mr. Harrigan's contract with Lebler & Co. is for a series of years.

The play is a four act comedy, located on the east side, the locale of the most successful of the Harrigan plays of yore. Negotiations are already under way for securing as many as possible of the more famous of the old Harrigan comedians, and the music has been written by Dave and George Brahm. The organization will be a large one, and the production will be on an unusual scale. The play will be staged by Mr. Harrigan, and all rehearsals will be conducted by him. Nothing like the old Harrigan plays has been attempted since, and as evidence is abundant that Harrigan's hold upon the hearts of New Yorkers is as strong as ever it is believed that with Harrigan's unequalled art in his peculiar line of work and the proverbial energy and liberality of the manager, a great firm much may be expected in the way of providing an amusement loving public in an amusement loving age with something that will amuse.

Mar'in Harvey has secured an option on a London theater for the season, beginning next month. It is likely that he will produce there a new play written by an American, Mr. Lloyd Osborne.

In September he will begin a provincial tour which will be devoted to a new drama in which he is to be seen during his American tour, which is to begin in January next at the Manhattan theater. This new play is by a well known American writer, who uses in



MARTIN HARVEY.

this connection the nom de plume of John Rutherford. The story is laid in the time of Cromwell, but all the characters are contemporaries.

Mr. Harvey's role is that of a dandy officer in whom good and bad qualities are about equally blended.

in the play which not only call for the finest art in the acting, but which possess in an unusual degree the elements of suspense and excitement. Mr. Harvey will select a special company in England to support him, and the entire organization and production will be brought to this country by Messrs. Fiske & Hackett, who will direct his tour here.

It is possible also that Mr. Harvey will be seen in Hamlet, a role which it has long been his ambition to play and for which his admirers deem him to be peculiarly qualified.

JANE EARLY.

New York.

BIG BOND DEAL MADE.

Baltimore, Md., April 25.—It developed in financial circles today that the Seaboard Air Line railway has sold to a syndicate \$6,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds for the construction of its extension to Birmingham, Ala. This syndicate was formed by the New York banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. The syndicate formed by this house includes several Baltimore capitalists and about one-sixth of the underwriting was taken in this city. The bonds which have been sold are a first mortgage on the Birmingham division, which the new line is called, and are also a direct obligation of the Seaboard.

PRESIDENT IN WYOMING.

New Castle, Wyo., April 25.—President Roosevelt made a half hour stop here this forenoon. His train arrived at 11:30 a. m. and left at 12 o'clock for Edgemont. The president was directed to a stand near the station, where he made an address. The stand to which the president was driven was handsomely decorated and the pathway to it strewn with flowers.

STILL HELD BY REBELS.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, April 25.—The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan arrived here today from San Domingo City. She reported that the city was still in possession of the insurgents April 23. The government troops had withdrawn into the country. The reported wounding of an Italian sailor at San Domingo turns out to be untrue.

CONFESSIONS OF A PRIEST.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes: "For 12 years I suffered from yellow jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for liver and kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by Dreier & Bro. Only 50c.

PNEUMONIA IS ROBBED OF ITS TERRORS

by Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the racking cough and heals and strengthens the lungs. If taken in time it will prevent an attack of pneumonia. Refuse substitutes. Sold by Dreier & Bro.

THE NEW DEFENDER

TAKES FIRST SPIN

Reliance Puts Out from Bristol and Sails Over to Newport.

Bristol, R. I., April 25.—The new cup defender, the Reliance, was given her first trial sail today. The weather was not all that could have been desired, there being only a light breeze from the west, but as the run was mainly to give her builders a chance to look over their finished workmanship, there was wind enough for their needs and enough to send the craft down the bay at moderate speed. The crew of the Reliance were on deck by sunrise and with the exception of half an hour's respite for breakfast, they worked constantly until after 9 o'clock in an effort to have everything in the best of shape for the yacht's spin.

The Reliance started at 8:35 o'clock. The breeze had shifted to the west and was very light. The yacht swung away from her moorings under three lower sails and a working topsail. Designer Herreshoff was at the wheel. The yacht's tender Sunbeam, the steamer Park City, the tender of the old cup defender Columbia, and the steam yacht Corona, with Commodore Bourne, of the New York Yacht club, on board, and a press tug, followed.

SEEMED RATHER STIFF.

Quaker Hill, Portsmouth, R. I., April 25.—The trial sail of the Reliance was observed from this point. When the yacht finally swung away from her moorings she was under mainsail, a working topsail and jib, and was headed towards Hog Island light. The staysail was soon broken out and later a jib topsail was also set. The Reliance seemed rather stiff, for with the heavy mainsail boom and the heavy topsail on the port side, she had scarcely any heel. By noon the breeze had freshened and the Reliance heeled down for the first time and began to move very fast. Getting over under Conant's island she swung round on the starboard tack and romped along at a lively rate. Then she took another hitch over toward Jamestown with all her sails pulling well except the staysail, which flapped badly at the leach.

When under Jamestown the Reliance tackled to starboard. The wind was then blowing about eight knots and the yacht made a fine picture as she went flying down toward Newport.

REACHES NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., April 25.—The Reliance arrived here at 12:40 p. m., and anchored near the torpedo station.

Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

GOLD FISH. HEALTHY ONES, 3 for 25c, Monday morning. 428 - New - East Creighton Ave.

Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

MINERS TO RESUME WORK.

Shenandoah, Pa., April 25.—Meetings of all the miners' locals in this vicinity were held today for the purpose of voting on the proposition to return to work on the company's terms pending the settlement of the question as to the number of hours of labor on Saturday. It was decided to return to work on Monday morning.

Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

A HAPPY ASSERTION AFTER USING

ING

Paine's Celery Compound

The Popular Manager of the Lehigh Oil Company Says:

"I Am Fifty-five Years of Age, But Do Not Feel as if I Were More Than Thirty-five."

The many marvelous cures wrought for the sick, suffering and diseased by Paine's Celery Compound, should compel the attention of every prudent and judicious person who feels that he or she is out-of-health in the spring time. The rundown, weak, sleepless, dyspeptic, rheumatic and those afflicted with blood troubles, should realize at once that Paine's Celery Compound frees the system from the seeds of disease and deadly impurities, strengthens the tired



JOHN S. COIN.

nerves, arouses a healthy appetite, regulates the sluggish bowels and gives normal action to the liver. A few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound used at once, means the building of a vigorous health for the coming summer. Mr. John S. Coin, manager of the Lehigh Oil company, Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. My system being completely rundown, I was advised to use your remedy, and after use of eight bottles I am better, have a ravenous appetite and sleep well every night. When I first began using Paine's Celery Compound, I was also suffering from nervous prostration, but that has disappeared, and my nerves are now steady. I am fifty-five years of age, but do not feel as if I were more than thirty-five."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Andrew Carnegie's benefactions now aggregate \$87,212,923.

The London Times prints daily dispatches by Marconi graph.

The United States Steel corporation is earning \$500,000 a day.

Half the people living in New York move one or more times a year.

Dedicated, shredded and sliced potatoes are staple foods in Germany.

The first bicycle factory in Japan is about to start with large capital.

Wisconsin has paid its state debt, which was but \$2,500,000, during the last quarter.

The only sightless salamanders ever seen were thrown from an artesian well in Texas.

The New York postoffice receives 3,500 letters a day which are known to be misdirected.

The population of Ireland, which 50 years ago was over 8,000,000, is now less than 4,500,000.

Incandescent bulbs are supplied to Spain at six cents each, delivered, by German manufacturers.

Professor Wilson, of Columbia, will continue work in embryology at Naples, aided by the Carnegie institution.

The Coast-Yukon is the name of a proposed railway from Kitamaat Inlet, B. C., to the Yukon and Dawson.

There is a platinum famine, and industry demands loudly the discovery of new deposits of the precious metal.

The possession of an automobile multiplies the contents and sphere of a man's life by more than six, if he previously kept a horse, and by much more if he did not. This is the estimate of the English editor of World's Work.

The great clock, "Big Ben," on the English parliament house, is to be illuminated by Nerst electric lamps. It will then be no longer necessary for a man to climb the tall clock tower nightly to light the 96 gas jets around its face.

The first effort to make steel by using electrical heat was that by Siemens in 1879. He designed for this purpose an electric arc lamp furnace, in which the arc was formed between coal and the metal contained in a crucible of graphite as electrodes.

Bon Ami

Is used in the form of a thin lather and will not scratch.

College Baseball

Captains of Western Universities and Their Careers: Big Nine Hopes For Hotly Fought Campaign: Minnesota's Plight.

With the promise of an "early" baseball season the members of the big college teams in the west are already earnestly at work, and an interesting campaign is looked for.

One of the members of the Big Nine, Minnesota, will not be represented on the diamond at all this year. Minnesota is at a great disadvantage in baseball compared with the other western colleges. The season at the university's home is so tardy that the college year is almost ended before baseball weather comes. Last year Minnesota's baseball nine was a big loser financially.

The captains of the other nines in the conference circuit this season are an interesting company, all of them having figured more or less prominently in athletics at the institutions.

Captain Harper of the University of Chicago team is not a relative of Dr. Harper, the president of the university, as many believe, but he is one of the best college catchers in the country and is serving his second season as captain of the nine.

Captain Flegler of the Northwestern university nine is one of the most conspicuous college athletes in the country, having the distinction of being the captain of both the baseball and football teams, a double honor seldom falling to college athletes in these days.

Jerry Utley, captain of the Michigan baseball nine, received his "prep" training at the Detroit Central High school. He is a pitcher and works in the outfield when not in the box.

James Fitchie Cook, captain of the baseball team at Illinois, received his early training in baseball at Dundee, Ill. Since going to the state university Cook has played four years on the football team and this is his fourth year at baseball.

Julian V. Ware, who is to captain the Wisconsin nine this season, is a senior in the College of Engineering and has been connected with the baseball team since his freshman year. At present he is considered one of the strongest hitters at the varsity and this year will probably play first, where he has played the last two seasons.

W. L. Dubois of Rockwell City, Ia., captain of the State University of Iowa baseball team, is a gift edged felder and an excellent batter. He has played third base for two years. He was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts in 1902 and is now a sophomore "medic."

Zorn Clevenger will be captain of Indiana university's nine this year. Four



JERRY UTLEY, CAPTAIN OF THE MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY TEAM.

of last year's men are back, and the prospects on the diamond are still a matter of speculation.

Harry Leslie has played three years on the Purdue baseball nine, of which he is this year the captain. He has been three years on the football team, last year acting as captain. He is a hard worker and a cool headed player, his position being at first base. Captain Leslie says of the team this year: "The outlook is fair."

The remaining dates arranged for the Illinois university team are as follows:

April 25—Michigan at Ann Arbor.
April 27—Northwestern at Evanston.
April 29—Nebraska at Omaha.
May 2—Purdue at Chicago.
May 5—Northwestern at Evanston.
May 6—Nebraska at Omaha.
May 8—Michigan at Ann Arbor.
May 10—Chicago at Chicago.
May 12—Chicago at Chicago.
May 13—Chicago at Chicago.
May 15—Chicago at Chicago.

A Sour Stomach an Impossibility

DR. PRICE'S TRYABITA FOOD does not produce, like other cereal breakfast foods, a sorry mass approximating to give in their consistency and macaroni in their taste, thus making by their continued use, fermentation or acidity of the stomach a possibility.

DR. PRICE'S TRYABITA FOOD

THE WHEAT FLAKE CELERY FOOD

For breakfast—for supper—for a dessert. Serve in natural state, hot or cold, with cream and milk and sugar. Wholesome, clean and nourishing.

Palatable—Nutritious—Easy of Digestion and Ready To Eat

My signature on every package. Dr. J. C. Price.

Dr. Price, the creator of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts Prepared by PRICE CEREAL FOOD CO., Food Mills, Battle Creek, Mich., Main Office, Chicago.

The Northwestern university, at Evanston, Ill., has a promising outlook for a successful baseball season. The first few weeks of work served to bring out a large number of good ball players, with plenty of candidates for the bat-

Among the other most promising men for positions on the team are: Young, catcher; McMillan, Hillebrand, Connel, pitchers; Kafer, first base; Denison, first base; Bush, second base; Callan, third base; outfield, Burke, Byram and Clark.

Predictions are yet out of order so far as the championship games are concerned, but it may not be amiss to state that if the players continue to improve as fast as they have done thus far the team which will represent the orange and black this season will be one of the best that have covered old Nassau's diamond since 1890.

Western "Pro" Golfers.

The western professionals think that entries to the open championship of the Western Golf association should be confined to golfers employed in the territory of the association.

Feed Ely With Frisco.

Fred Ely, the veteran shortstop, has signed to manage the San Francisco team of the Pacific Northwest league. Ely finished the season of 1902 with the Washington club.

The Reds Are Strong.

Clarke Griffith and Willie Keeler predict that the Cincinnati Reds will win the National league pennant this season.

A Directum Coll.

W. D. Atthouse of Phenixville, Pa., has a coll by Directum, 2.03%, that will be prepared this season.



SHOOTING.

CAPTAIN Z. CLEVELER OF INDIANA.

tery and infield positions. Coach Butterworth is still short of available material for the outfield, although there are enough men to fill the positions. Captain Flegler plays in the outfield, and Stillman is sure of a berth in the same territory. Davis, of the law school, and Shay, with two or three others, are working hard for outfield positions.

Taking advantage of the excellent spring weather, the Princeton tigers have leaped into the season's baseball work with a snap and spirit that augur unusually well for success.

Coaches Hillebrand and Green and Captain Pearson have been hurrying the baseball candidates through the preliminary drills, and such a start has been taken that only twenty of the original seventy odd men are now left on the varsity squad to vie with each other for the coveted positions.

The practice games have been chiefly for the purpose of trying the new men in the positions for which they are candidates.

Two notable shifts of the old players are Davis, who has been moved over from right field to left, and Wells, who has been sent from third base to second. Still another move was made when Stevens was sent from the box to right field. This arrangement would place three veteran players in the outfield—Davis, Cosgrove and Stevens—and as there are three able players after third—Purnell, Forsythe and Bates—there would seem to be little doubt as to filling this place with a worthy successor to Wells. "Butsy" Underhill and Stevens will doubtless alternate in the box, and this would still keep a veteran in the right field position.

The infield positions are still very unsettled. Of the three leading men for catcher R. McClave, 1903, substitute catcher last year, is the most promising, although he will be pushed hard by Doyle and Barrell, the freshmen.

For shortstop Ameli, 1903, is now in the lead, while Larned and Reid, both freshmen, and Lormany, 1903, are making a hard fight for this important

The Austrian minister in Washington announces that in May an international shooting match for young men employing army rifles and ammunition will be held under the auspices of the Egeteml Athletical club at Budapest. This is to be the first competition of the kind ever held. The first prize will be 5,000 kroner and a gold medal. There will also be second and third prizes of less value. Any young man born since Jan. 1, 1880, will be eligible. It is announced that any person wishing to take part is to communicate with the committee in charge of the competition at Budapest, inclosing a certificate of his birth.

H. M. Pope recently broke the world's revolver record at the Rod and Gun club range, Springfield, Ill., scoring 467 out of a possible 500 at fifty feet, offhand. The former record of 462 was held jointly by Pope and Dr. Hudson of New York.

This season promises to be lively in trap shooting, judging from the interest already shown by members of the shooting profession in many states.

Princeton university is not behind in the way of supporting its gun club. A clubhouse for its use is now being erected, the rear of Brown hall. The candidates for the team have already reported for practice.

When Cupid Plays.

That "two is company and three is a crowd" is well known to any stupid. But always an exception is allowed. With reference to his majesty Dan Cupid.

So long as love makes this round world is the same. And lovers play for hearts, with trumps the same. Dan Cupid never finds himself at drop. For he's the "silent partner" in the game.

—Marie Virginia Caruthers in New York Herald.

Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

Wabash scratches

This most distressing and annoying disease, now so prevalent in this community is caused by thousands of little germs or parasites that burrow into the skin where they set up an inflammation and an intolerable itching and burning sensation.

A certain cure for this skin disease.

The astonishingly effective Skin Disease Prescription, known as the D. D. D. Remedy, already made up in sealed bottles with authentic label and directions on each, works like magic on this disease, roots it all out completely, permanently destroys the germs and leaves the skin in a perfectly clear and healthy condition.

The D. D. D. Remedy.

This preparation has our unqualified endorsement. We are recommending it with most excellent results. The cures already effected are having wide spread influence in this section. If you have a skin affection come to the store. It will be the means of making you a happier human being.

A liberal bottle full—\$1.00.

Pellens & Polster and Clerks, 94 Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA



THE USUAL WAY.

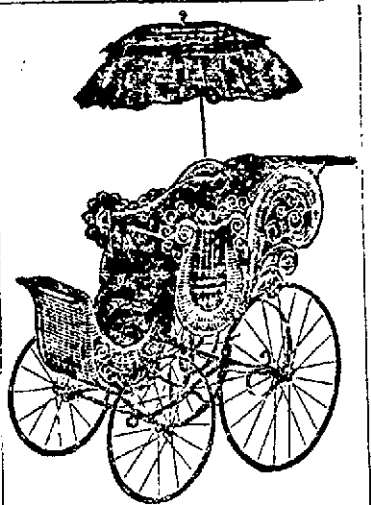
Suburbus—The mortgage on my house is a paradox.
Urbus—How so?
Suburbus—P'm carrying it because I can't lift it

WE ARE IT

WHEN IT COMES TO SELLING

GO-CARTS

The reason "We are It" is because we carry the most up-to-date line of Go-Carts made. Nine people out of ten, who see our Carts and then examine others, come back and buy our Carts. This speaks for itself. Our Carts are simply irresistible. To see them means to buy.



OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

WE CAN PLEASE ALL TASTES AND PURSES. WE HAVE THE STOCK AND CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON GO-CARTS.

PICKARD & SONS
FURNITURE, STOVES, CHINAWARE.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

TONIGHT.

Unions—Blacksmiths No. 222; Street Railway Employees No. 136; Stationary Firemen No. 40; Brewery Workmen No. 62.

Fraternal—Rathbone Sisters; Wayne No. 25, F. and A. M.; Mad Anthony hive No. 27, L. O. T. M.

Masonic Temple—James K. Hackett in "The Crisis."

Saloon licenses in Minneapolis, Minn., cost \$1,000. The laws of Minnesota allow no seats or tables in saloons and no treating.

Old earth may take brakes off its axis and the stars resume their courses. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is married.

Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$600,000 to Booker Washington's Tuskegee school will go more to solve the race problem than all the speeches that have lately been made on the subject.

Prussia and Mecklenburg have settled the Mormon question, and at no great length of discussion. They have banished the Mormon missionaries.

Mr. Hay's "splendid diplomacy" appears to have been smeared a bit by the paw of the bear. The open door in China has been closed with a bang, and according to the best Washington views of the matter it is up to Mr. Hay to lift the latch.

The lieutenant governor of Missouri, who was a fugitive from a grand jury summons, thinks of resigning his office, but hates to resign because he needs the money. In need of money after all this? The contrary was supposed to be the cause of all the hullabaloo.

The packers' combine has raised the price of dressed beef. It is impossible to say whether this is to show its contempt for the punishment it has just received in Missouri or an evidence that it felt it. At any rate, it was in Kansas City where the raise was made and where the combine is said to be in full force.

Tom L. Johnson deprecates the work of his friends who are booming him for the presidency. He believes, he says, that his proper field of effort is in Ohio, and intimates that he has been hampered by the larger plans of his friends. Tom Johnson has an eye on the scalplock of Marcus Hanna, and realizes that the job of lifting that ornamental appendage to the head of the republican party is quite enough work to have cut out at one time.

The meetings to be held in several of the churches tomorrow under the auspices of the Indiana department of the Anti-Saloon league of America will be of great interest to all good citizens. The league is doing a great work throughout the country and in no state with more signal results than in Indiana. Wherever the league's work has enlisted general interest good results have issued. In the wake of its efforts fellow conditions worth all the hard work it

takes to bring them about. There are fewer saloons and better enforcement of the laws and an awakened interest in good citizenship. Let it be so in Fort Wayne.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke says, regarding what he believes will come to pass in the near future in the religious world: "I think that there is going to be a great renaissance in religion in the near future. We people who love our country have only to awaken to the condition and let its threatening sins arise before our souls to bring about this great renaissance. Society needs a cleanser and a purifier. When this religion does take hold, it will have beneficial effects. Religion is something that a man cannot invent for himself and cannot keep to himself. The man who thinks that he has about enough religion to save himself is in a doubtful position. That man probably has not enough to save his own soul."

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, speaking of the value of the clouds which come into our lives, as well as the sunshine, says most wisely: "If we had no storms we should never appreciate the blue skies; the trials of the temper are the preparation for the afterglow of the sunshine. We ought never to think it strange that difficulties confront us, or trials assail us; for this is but a part of our discipline, and in the end all things work for good to them whom God loveth and who trust Him. It is according to God's established economy that we should be exposed to temptations, and often to trials which threaten to drive us to despair. All this is to teach us our dependence upon Him. No climb of duty is so high, so steep, or so hard, but God is standing at the top! No honest work for Him is ever entirely in vain. I will go farther and affirm that no honest prayer was ever yet uttered in the right spirit, and failed to get some answer. And oh, how often God surprises us after a long day of struggles and discouragements by a glorious outburst of light at evening time!"

MORGAN AND CARNEGIE OFF.

New York, April 25.—J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Carnegie sailed for Europe yesterday on the Cedric. Mr. Morgan was like a school boy going away for a holiday and as the big ship backed out he told, with roars of laughter, how he had stolen a march on the reporters and camera men by getting on board by the steerage gangplank with some poor people going back home for a visit. Hand in hand with his little seven-year-old daughter, strolling to and fro on the deck like two children, Andrew Carnegie was seen also bubbling over with happiness. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Carnegie sailed with a warning ringing in their ears. A white-haired man who had come to the ship to see them off delivered the harangue. He warned all present in a loud voice to prepare for the early coming of the Saviour and quoted a long string of scriptural verses relating to the second advent, and then turned to the vanity of riches. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" he shouted. Then with a sweeping gesture toward the upper deck, he added: "Go below now, ye rich men—weep and howl for the miseries which shall come upon you."

Private Joseph Smith, of company D. Fourteenth cavalry, is the guest of friends in this city and New Haven. He is on a three months' tour and will soon sail for the Philippines.

BIG STRIKE IMMINENT.

Philadelphia, April 25.—Local unions affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have rejected the compromise offered by the master carpenters relative to the new wage scale to go into effect on May 1. It now seems probable that unless the latter agree to the demands of the brotherhood before next Friday a general strike will be ordered. If a strike shall be ordered nearly 15,000 men will stop work. The action of the brotherhood has been supported by the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, which is affiliated with the council of allied building trades, and the support of the latter is assured. The brotherhood's demand is for fifty cents an hour after May 1. The master carpenters offered a compromise of forty-five cents an hour after July 1. This has been rejected. Efforts will be made by the district council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences. A special meeting of the conference committee will be called next week.

APPALLING OUTRAGES.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The Novosti today, without giving the exact figures, indicates that the Jews at Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia, during the anti-Semitic riots there April 20, suffered even more severely than admitted officially. The paper says scores of Jews were shot or beaten to death and several hundred were wounded. Their houses were wrecked and their shops were sacked. Thousands of Jews in the district are homeless and destitute.

A PHOENIX.

Head of a Colorado School System at 29.

A strong, healthy, hungry farmer's boy will eat pretty near anything that he can get his teeth into. He is very apt in this way to lay the foundation for future ill health, particularly if he takes up a sedentary occupation in later life.

A prominent young man of a city of Colorado who was born on a farm in eastern Illinois, says: "All through my youth I had an abnormally developed appetite which I was allowed to gratify freely. During the winter months especially I consumed great quantities of sorghum molasses, pancakes and biscuits. "When at the age of 19 I left the farm and entered the school room as a teacher I had become a confirmed sufferer from dyspepsia. Constant laxatives were necessary and only the very simplest foods would digest at all. For several years I carried no other dinner to school but oatmeal and crackers."

"Life dragged wearily along in this manner. Six years ago I married and went to college and two years were spent there, but all the time my mental work was seriously hindered by headaches and drowsiness caused by my indigestion. Leaving college I taught school again a year, in the midst of which I suffered an attack of brain fever. Three years ago I came to Colorado and took charge of the grammar department of the schools here until February, 1901, when my poorly nourished body could no longer stand the strain upon it and I completely collapsed in both body and mind. For two weeks I lay at the point of death, unconscious most of the time. Then Grape-Nuts was fed me as a steady diet and the change began. It seemed a miracle. "To cut the tale short I am now principal of our school system here at 29 years of age, and am doing double the amount of brain work I ever did before and am in better health than at any time since I can remember. I eat and digest all kinds of food, no laxatives are used and headaches are almost unknown and Grape-Nuts has made this change for me. You can understand why I most heartily recommend Grape-Nuts which is now a regular dish at morning and evening meals in my family. Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich."

THE DUHMES ADMIT THAT CHASE IS MAD

Secure Appointment of Guardian of Person and Estate at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25.—Judge Nippert today appointed George Hoadley as guardian of the person and estate of Moses Fowler Chase. A similar case for the appointment of his father had been previously set for Lafayette next Monday.

The father of Moses Fowler Chase was represented by Harris, Hammond & Sims, of Indiana, and by Probasco, Paxton & Warrington, of Cincinnati, who held that a suit was already set for next Monday at Lafayette, Ind., seeking a similar purpose. Young Chase, who is insane, is guarded by his father at Lafayette.

The application for a guardian of the person and estate of Moses Fowler Chase was asked on behalf of Mrs. Charles Duhme, Chase's aunt. Mrs. Duhme waived her claims to guardianship and asked that the position be given George Hoadley.

MOVE NOT UNDERSTOOD.

Lafayette, Ind., April 25.—Charles H. Duhme and Ophelia Fowler Duhme yesterday in the Hamilton county court at Cincinnati, Ohio, filed a petition to have Moses Fowler Chase declared insane, according to information received at this city in a private telegram last night. The petition alleges that Moses Fowler Chase, a resident of the state of Ohio, formerly Moses Fowler Chase, of Lafayette, Ind., is a person of unsound mind and the court is asked to appoint a guardian for the young man. The news of the action taken by the Duhmes created much surprise at this city as they have declared through their attorneys that the young man is not insane. It is not believed by the attorneys for Fred S. Chase that the petition will have any effect on the hearing young Chase will have before Judge DeHart at this city April 27, other than to strengthen the insanity case. The question of jurisdiction has already been decided and the attempt of the young man's aunt to have the scene of action shifted to the Ohio courts is not clearly understood at this city.

The insanity hearing of Moses Fowler Chase will be opened before Judge DeHart at 10 o'clock on the morning of April 27. It is not expected that the hearing will be completed the first day as numerous technicalities will arise and the hearing, it is believed, will consume two or three days. Judge DeHart may appoint a commission of physicians to decide the mental status of young Chase, but there will be no jury in the case.

Moses Fowler Chase has not as yet been summoned to appear in the Ohio courts and it is believed here that no action will be taken until after the decision rendered by Judge DeHart next week.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

MUSICAL PROGRAM.

The following musical program will be rendered at Westminster church tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock: Organ—"The Bell Offertory." Baptiste Miss Lindeman.

Anthem—"Gloria"..... Marston Westminster quartet.

Solo—"O Divine Redeemer"..... Gounod Miss Jessie Fleming.

Anthem—"Far from My Heavenly Home"..... Vincent Westminster quartet.

Solo—"The Ninety and Nine"..... Campion Miss Mourier.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS CURED.

"For ten years I had chronic bronchitis, so bad at times I could not speak above a whisper," writes Mr. Joseph Coffman, of Mountmoreau, Ind. "I tried all remedies available, but with no success. Fortunately my employer suggested that I try Foley's Honey and Tar. Its effect was almost miraculous, and I am now cured of the disease. On my recommendation many people have used Foley's Honey and Tar, and always with satisfaction." Sold by Dreier & Bro.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

GOLD FISH, HEALTHY ONES, 3 for 25c, Monday morning. 428--New--East Creighton Ave.

NOTICE

Anyone desiring either their papered or frescoed walls cleaned will make no mistake in having Mr. T. W. Lloyd, of 1411 E. Washington street, do their work, a man whom all first-class paper stores of this city will recommend. His work will convince you he knows his business. All orders given prompt attention.

21-eod-6t

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

Professor Powell, of Washington, D. C., Recommends Pe-ru-na.



PROF. W. B. POWELL
SUPT. PUBLIC SCHOOLS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Prof. W. B. Powell, of Washington, D. C., is one of the best known educators in the country. For fifteen years he has been Superintendent of the Public Schools of Washington, which is considered the best school system in the United States. Professor Powell is the author of a number of school books which are used throughout the United States.

This well known gentleman does not hesitate to recommend Peruna to his countless friends and acquaintances all over the United States. In a recent letter from 1410 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, he says:

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I take pleasure in recommending your remedy. Peruna is indeed a good medicine and should be in every household."—W. B. POWELL.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S REPORT.

New York, April 25.—The American Bible society's annual report of its Levant agency was made public today. The report says the agency has been subjected to harassing influences, due to political and social conditions in the east. In Macedonia the movements of the collectors have been restricted and they have gone about only at the risk of personal danger. The demand for the bible is increasing in the countries of the Levant agency, and while in the greater part of the territory there has been no marked movement among the evangelicals, says the report, there has been a most remarkable quickening in the territory of the central Turkey mission. Attention is called to the "marvelous changes in hearts and lives of ignorant, superstitious people" made by mission schools in Palestine and Syria.

ANOTHER GERM DESTROYER.

Herpicide is Death to Dandruff Germs.

The germ burrows into the scalp, throwing up the cuticle in thin scales, called dandruff, or scurf, and digging at the root of the hair, where it saps the hair's vitality. First comes brittle hair, then lusterless and dead-like hair, then falling hair, and finally baldness. Nine-tenths of the hair troubles are caused by dandruff. Without dandruff hair will grow luxuriantly, as nature intended. "Herpicide" kills the dandruff germ, leaving the hair to grow unhampered, as it does with the American red man.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Peltens & Peltens, special agents."

Bloomington Mills Snow Flake Flour. For sale by all first-class grocers. Every sack guaranteed. 3-21-Sa-tf

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

YOUNG WOMAN'S DEATH.

Valparaiso, Ind., April 25.—The finding of the dead body of Miss Martha Lawrence, aged nineteen yesterday at the home of Silas Beam, a farmer for whom she was housekeeper, under mysterious circumstances, has caused the authorities to arrest Truman Beam, son of Silas Beam, pending the decision of the coroner's court, which held an investigation today and has not announced its verdict. When found the body was fully clothed, and half a dozen finger marks about the throat indicate she was strangled to death. The physicians hold this theory. Truman

Beam and Miss Lawrence had been keeping company for three years, and recently quarreled when Beam asked her to marry him she refused. Beam at that time threatened the girl's life, and she had told her mother of what had happened. The rejected suitor was first to find her body at the Beam home, stating that he had called her to get up.

SAVES TWO FROM DEATH.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by Dreier & Bro. Trial bottles free.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

MARCONI SYSTEM IN ALASKA.

New York, April 25.—Engineer Richard Pfund and Assistant Engineer Herbert C. Welby of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company, left New York today for Alaska to complete the installation there of a series of wireless telegraph stations for the United States signal service. The apparatus originally sent to Alaska in charge of Stanley Cook, of the company at Fort Gibbon, will be returned, and the new apparatus substituted. With Fort Gibbon in Alaska as the starting point, the first station there will communicate with the second at Tolovna, distant, approximately 100 miles. The third and last station is at Chena on the Tanana river, 100 miles up the river from Tolovna. The stations are all at army posts and will be operated by signal service operators. It is expected that the system, the first of any consequence to be installed for overland transmission, will be completed and turned over to the government about August 1.

For liver trouble and constipation there's nothing better in creation than Little Early Risers, the famous Little pills.

They always effect a cure and save doctor bills. Little Early Risers are different from all other pills. They do not weaken the system, but act as a tonic to the tissues by arousing the secretions and restoring the liver to the full performance of its functions naturally. Meyer Bros. & Co.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Justice Skelton Friday evening acquitted William Gittner of a charge of profanity and also dismissed surety of peace proceedings, both affidavits having been filed by Mrs. Mary J. Whalen. On a charge of malicious trespass he was fined \$5 and costs, but being a lad of eighteen, sentence was suspended during good behavior. Robert Linsky, another lad, was similarly fined on the same charge and sentence in his case was also suspended. The boys belong to what is known as the "Bowersville gang," which consists of about twenty young fellows who do plenty around the neighborhood east of the Bowser works on Creighton avenue. Many complaints have been lodged by people in the vicinity and they hope that the arrest and trial of the two ringleaders may have a beneficial effect upon the deportment of the youth of the neighborhood.

Justice Tancey will next Thursday hear the Baldwin riot cases. Friday Deputy Sheriff Huguenard arrested Bert Newton at Baldwin and accepted an authorized bond of \$100 for his release, and another man named Smith was arrested a day or two ago and also gave bond for appearance. The fight occurred a week ago tonight. None of the parties who participated made any effort to evade arrest.

DUE NOTICE IS SERVED.

Due notice is hereby served on the public generally that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the only salve on the market that is made from the pure, unadulterated witch hazel. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has cured thousands of cases of piles that would not yield to any other treatment, and this fact has brought out many worthless counterfeits. Those persons who get the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are never disappointed, because it cures. Meyer Bros. & Co.

Mrs. Gifford charmingly entertained the members of the Pickwick club Thursday evening in celebration of her birthday anniversary. The hostess was presented with a handsome diamond ring, the presentation speech being made by the president of the club. In the guessing contest first prize was won by Mrs. Frankenstein and the second by Mrs. Moore. A three-course luncheon was served afterward.

Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates and will not constipate like nearly all other cough medicines. Refuse substitutes. Sold by Dreier & Bro.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

COUNCILMAN HOSEY DISCUSSES ELECTRIC LIGHTING QUESTION

Editor of The Sentinel:—Those interested in the question as to whether the city shall own and operate an electric lighting plant for street and commercial lighting, or whether the city shall enter into the contract proposed by the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light and Power company, are the whole people on one side, and on the other side, a few individuals who are endeavoring to make an enormous sum of money out of the people. We have been informed by a communication from those who have been asking for the forty years contract between the city and the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light and Power company, that that company has been collecting from the city and the people over \$100,000.00 a year, and that its net profits have been \$35,000.00 per year. Of course, upon the schedule of charges for city and domestic lights as they now are, the total collections and the total profits would largely increase as the city increases in size. With the enormous profits involved for the few now seeking a forty years contract with the city, it is not strange, as things seem to go in these later days, that money and many other agencies are used to defeat the nomination and election of councilmen favorable to municipal ownership, and to nominate and elect others favorable to the proposed contract. With those gentlemen, the contest for the election of councilmen is not political, but one for the procuring of the proposed forty years contract from the city, and the enormous profits to be derived through it.

FALSE CLAIM.

One of the principal things relied upon to stampede the people and force them into the ruinous contract is the claim that the General Electric company, or as sometimes called, the Fort Wayne Electric works, is asking for the contract; that anything that it asks ought to be granted without question, and that if that is not done, the works may be removed from Fort Wayne.

Everybody is friendly to the Electric works, as they are friendly to all other manufacturing institutions in Fort Wayne, but there is no more reason why the people should tax themselves for the benefit of the Electric works than for taxing themselves for the benefit of the Kerr-Murray or Bass works, the Olds-Wagon Co. works, or the Pennsylvania Co., or many other companies that employ men in Fort Wayne. The General Electric Co., might just as reasonably ask, that it be relieved from all taxes, while the other institutions pay taxes. For almost 20 years the city has been paying to the Jenney Electric Light and Power Co. on an average of about twice as much as any other city has paid to private companies for street lights, and the people have been paying about 1-3 more for commercial lights than has been paid in other cities to private companies. These enormous rates have been procured upon the plea and claim that whatever the Electric works ask ought to be granted and upon the further claim that there was danger of losing the works if the city and people did not submit to rates which have been both unreasonable and unjust. Those pleas and claims in the past, for which the city has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars, were for no more unreasonable and false, than the claims now being put forth for the new forty year contract.

The General Electric company, or Fort Wayne Electric works, is not the party asking for the contract. The party asking for that contract is "The Fort Wayne Electric Light and Power Co." The purpose of that corporation as stated in its articles of incorporation, is to own, operate and control a general lighting, heating and power plant, furnish electrical current, steam, hot water and gas to individuals, etc.

The incorporators are not the General Electric company, or Fort Wayne Electric works, but Edward B. Coffin, William Bonbridge, F. S. Hunting, J. W. Wood, H. C. Paul, C. S. Bash, J. W. White, John H. Bass, Henry J. Miller, S. B. Fleming, Louis Fox, G. W. Pirkley, C. H. Worden. A number of others are interested who owned stock or who are to acquire stock upon agreed terms. These are the gentlemen who are seeking to gather in from the city and the people the profits to result from the proposed contract. It may be that Messrs. Paul, Bash and White are interested in the General Electric company to the extent that they are local officers or the employees of that company, but their financial interest is with and in the lighting company and the proposed contract. Messrs. Coffin and Bonbridge, I understand, are officers of the General Electric company. Messrs. Wood and Hunting, I understand, are local officers of that company on a salary, but these men do not either individually or collectively constitute the General Electric company, or what is sometimes called the Fort Wayne Electric works. No one has yet been bold enough to claim that the General Electric company, or as it is sometimes called, the Fort Wayne Electric works, is directly interested, or that

that corporation, as a corporation, is to share in the profits of the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light and Power company.

On the 8th of August, 1902, there was a communication to the board of public works by "The Fort Wayne Electric Light and Power company," by F. S. Hunting. In that he stated that "the management of the Fort Wayne Electric works deemed it of the utmost importance to the success of its business that the new machinery required (for the enlarging of the electric light plant) should be supplied by it and not by its competitors." Several times in that communication the word "management" is used in connection with the electric works.

The "management" of the Fort Wayne Electric works interested, so far as shown, are Messrs. Coffin, Bonbridge, Hunting, Wood, Paul, Bash and White. This "management," or any other management, may all be out in a year from now and others be in their places.

One of the reasons urged for the contract in that connection, and otherwise, has been and is that with the contract and the plant the electric works "would be able at all times to show intending purchasers the latest improved generators, lamps and other machinery, the product of Fort Wayne labor." The other claim is made that unless they can have the contract competing firms may put in the machinery for the city lighting plant. Could a claim be weaker or more unreasonable? In the first place, the city would doubtless give a preference to the electric works in supplying the necessary machinery, if such a preference would not cost an unreasonable amount. In the second place, if supplying the machinery would be of great benefit to the electric works in the way of advertising, they could well afford to meet some competition from outside, and in the third place, the General Electric company, with over \$40,000,000 of capital and making dividends of 19 percent, upon that capital, besides stock dividends, ought not to ask the people of Fort Wayne to bear the expense of its advertising.

As before stated, the plea has been made that the "management" of the General Electric company, or Electric works, desire the contract to be able to show their lamps, etc., to people visiting Fort Wayne. In the face of the apparent restlessness of the people that plea has been abandoned, and now it is said, as was said by Mr. Hunting to the board of public works on the 25th of September last, that the granting of the franchise and contract "would not interfere with the establishment of the municipal lighting plant." If the city may light the streets, if the city may light the streets, what opportunity would there be for the General Electric company, or Electric works, to show their lamps, etc., to visitors? In that event, the General Electric company, or Electric works, would have no lights on the streets and it would not be expected that they would invade private houses and places of business to exhibit their lights. The concession now, that the city may light the streets, shows that the whole purpose is to get a contract out of which the interested parties may clear up every year \$65,000 net profits, as they claim to have been doing in the past, and more, as the city increases in size.

If the General Electric company, as such, really desire an interest in the local lighting plant, it is somewhat remarkable that no movement in that direction was made sooner. When that company bought the Fort Wayne Electric works, the city was moving toward the ownership of an electric lighting plant by the levy and collection of a tax for that purpose, and by various proceedings taken in the common council. At that time it was well known that Mr. McDonald's estate was the owner of the greater part of the stock of the Jenney Electric Light and Power company. Why did not the General Electric company at that time make an effort to become the owner of that stock? It is well known that after Mr. White had bought that stock at about 47 cents on the dollar, he and his associates had negotiations with an interurban railroad company to turn the lighting plant in for stock in that company. Along about that time they also went to Cleveland, as it has been reported, to see if they could not make some deal by which the Electric Lighting plant might become a part of the property of the Fort Wayne Traction company. Subsequently, they made a proposition to sell the lighting plant to the city. If the owners of the stock in the Jenney Electric Light and Power company had succeeded in selling the plant to the city, of course we should not now be hearing of any desire for interest in it by the General Electric company. Mr. White and his associates also made propositions to the city for a new contract for forty years, modified to thirty-five years. If that contract had been entered into by the city, we should not now be hearing of the General Electric company having or desiring any interest in the lighting plant. Why

did not the General Electric company, if it wanted an interest in the plant, make some move while these several negotiations were being carried on? Those with the city were public and known to every one who read the daily papers.

ATTEMPTED SCARE.

It has been purposely noised about the streets by those interested in the contract, for the purpose of stampeding the city and the people, that the refusal of the contract might result in the Electric works being moved away. This is not new in Fort Wayne. That scheme has been successfully worked upon the people and the common council for the last nineteen years to the loss to the city and the people of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Such a plea is unfair and unreasonable, if not dishonest. If the General Electric company, or the Fort Wayne Electric works, as sometimes called, were in fact to have an interest in the proposed contract, that company with its enormous capital and business, could not afford to keep the works in Fort Wayne to its disadvantage, for what it would get out of the contract after dividing profits with the other stockholders in the lighting plant. If the proposed contract is for the benefit of the electric works, then the other stockholders ought to surrender their interest to the electric works, so that those works would get the entire benefit. The city and the people are asked to enter into and consent to a contract for forty years, yielding a net yearly profit of \$65,000 now, and much more in the future as the city increases, which will go to the incorporators and stockholders of the "Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light and Power company." If the Electric works were in fact interested and owned one-half of the stock of the lighting company, the other half of the enormous profits would still go to individuals not in any way connected with the Electric works. And if a time should come when it will be for the interest of the General Electric company to move its works from Fort Wayne, "the management" would not be able to keep them here by its share in the profits from the lighting plant. A \$40,000,000 plant cannot afford to stay at a place where the business is not the most convenient and profitable, for its share in the profits from a local lighting plant.

Some of the gentlemen asking for the contract have said that they induced the General Electric Co. to leave the Fort Wayne plant here for ten years, and that four years of that time has passed. Suppose the city should grant to the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light and Power Co. and the men composing that company, the forty years contract, what would there be to hinder the General Electric Co. from moving its works from here six years hence? If the General Electric Co., or the Ft. Wayne Electric works were really interested in the contract and asking for it, and were in any way making the granting of the contract a condition to leave the works here, then common honesty would require a contract on the part of the General Electric Co. with some sort of forfeiture, that the works shall remain here as long as the contract lasts—forty years. Suppose that the city should grant the forty years contract and in a few years the General Electric Co. should conclude to remove its works, what would the city and people have? The works would be gone, and the "management" would have the city and people tied down with the burdensome and unfair contract for the balance of the forty years.

This "management" is nothing more nor less than the gentlemen who are the incorporators of the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light and Power Co. and others interested with them as stockholders, or prospective stockholders, in that company. It is to plain not to be known to any one acquainted with the situation, that the claim that the General Electric Co. is to be affected by the granting or refusing of the contract was invented for the sole purpose of inducing or scaring the common council and the people of the city into the abandonment of municipal ownership of the lighting plant, and entering into a contract that otherwise would not be entered into. I have heard several times that some of the promoters have admitted that such is the purpose of the claim that the Electric works might be lost by a refusal of the contract. I have no idea that that scheme originated with any of those immediately connected with the Electric works. I am quite sure that the scheme of getting some of the officers and employees of the Electric works interested in the lighting plant and then by that means getting the contract, was presented to them by a few of the interested parties with a showing of what enormous profits might be made on a comparatively small investment. There are a number of persons, incorporators and stockholders in the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light and Power Co. who were not interested in it before.

It is plain that the purpose of adding these parties was to make a pressure upon the common council and the people and thus get the contract. In his message of February 10th, 1903, the mayor stated that a pressure for the contract had been brought upon the administration by the electric people, as well as numerous business men. The electric people

are simply those gentlemen who are incorporators of the Fort Wayne Jenney Electric Light and Power Co. and the business men, if the truth were known, are men who are in some way to be interested in the profits to result from the contract. This pressure is just what was intended when the new stockholders, or intended stockholders, in the lighting company were added. It must not be understood that I am in any way hostile to the Electric works. They, like all such works, are a benefit to the city. I am willing to do anything that I can honestly and without injury to others, to advance their business here, but I am not willing that the gentlemen interested in the contract shall be given the opportunity and right to inflict a great wrong upon the city and the people by an unjust and unreasonable contract. Each citizen owes a duty to the city and the balance of the citizens to exert his influence to prevent the money of the many being used for the benefit of a few. To grant the contract asked for, would be to take the money of the city and the whole tax paying population of the city, and bestow it upon a few in order that they make enormous and unreasonable profits. To grant the contract asked for would be to make a decree that the poor people of the city shall go without electric lights, as they cannot afford to pay the rents which have been, and will be charged by the lighting company.

Wm. J. Hosey.

PAY HIGH TRIBUTE.

The Fort Wayne Temperance alliance has adopted the following resolutions of respect to the memory of Mrs. H. C. Schrader:

"In the utmost spirit of affectionate brotherhood we, the officers and members of the Fort Wayne Temperance and Prohibition alliance, hereby express our fullest sympathy and condolence with our worthy brother and president, H. C. Schrader, in the death of his esteemed wife and co-laborer in the great work of social and political reform, and in whose demise we also experience a great loss."

"Trusting that her example of kindly and earnest effort to further the interests of this great work may rest as a mantle upon others, arousing them to like endeavors, we bow low to the will of Him whose wisdom is infinite and unerring, and whose love is as the 'mighty deep,' and unite in this, our tribute to the memory of one whose life was an inspiration to every noble and christian endeavor, and who, though dead, 'yet speaketh.'"

DATES ARE JUNE 18 AND 19.

Some months ago the Indiana Democratic Editorial association accepted Senator S. B. Fleming's invitation to hold its mid-summer meeting in Fort Wayne. The executive committee of the association, meeting at Indianapolis Friday, selected Thursday and Friday, June 18 and 19, as the dates for the meeting, and began the work of arranging a program. The business session will be held June 18, with a banquet and reception in the evening. The following day will be devoted to sight-seeing.

NOW GETTING FIGURES.

Representatives of several firms have been in the city the past week preparing bids upon the work of supplying material for the construction of the new heating plant in this city. The General Construction company will be ready to let contracts within a very short time.

RED CROSS

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

723 Clinton St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Treats and Cures All
CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND
SPECIAL DISEASES.

Weak Men Restored to vigor and body which have been weakened through disease, overwork, excess or indiscretions, restored to full power, strength and vigor by our new system of treatment.

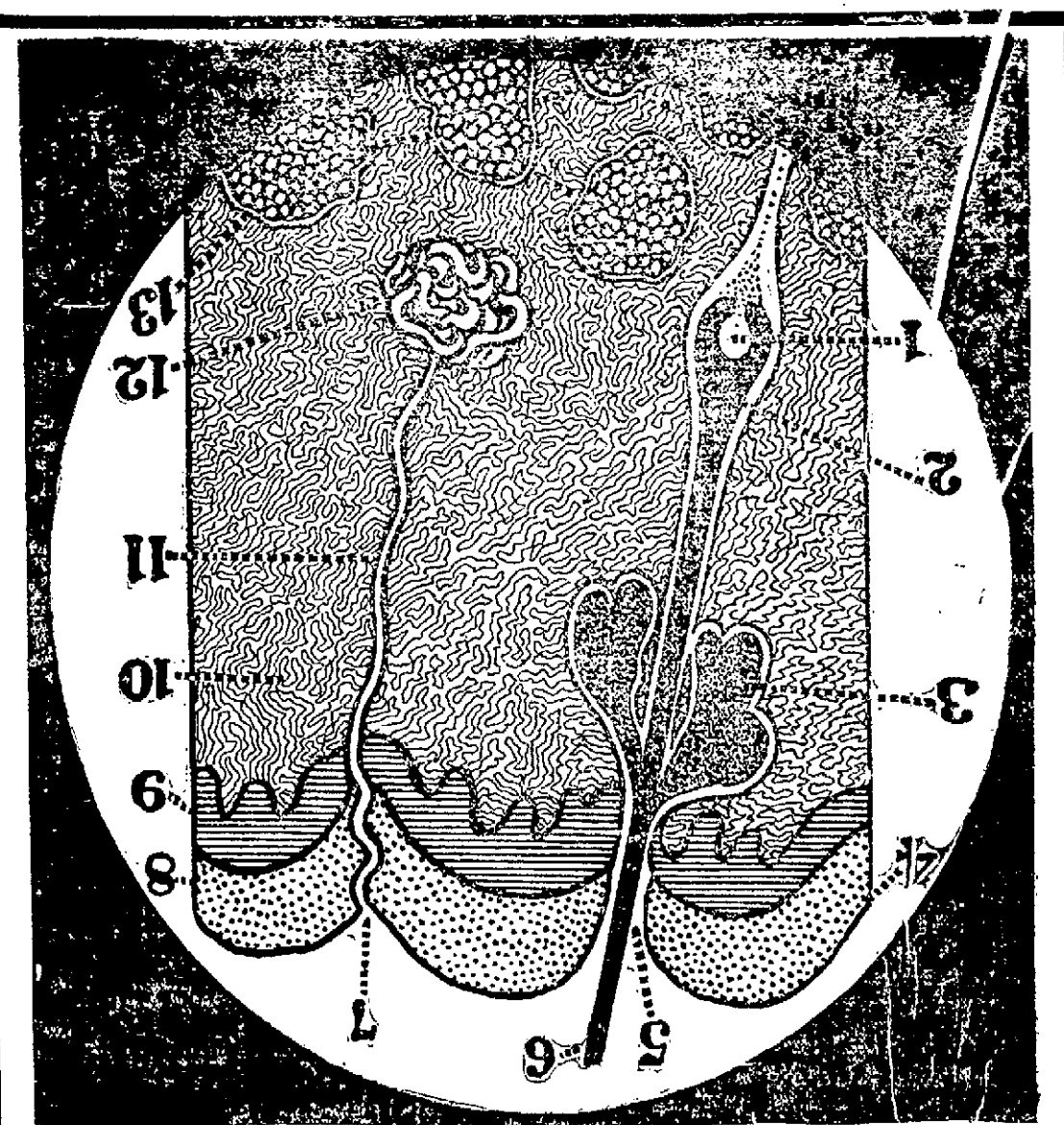
Women Suffering from any malady peculiar to their sex, such as falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, barrenness, cancer, retine, tumors, kidneys, bladder or rectal trouble, are assured of immediate relief and of a cure that will be thorough and permanent.

Opium Habit Also the morphine habit, and all other drug habits, no matter how long continued, we guarantee to cure to stay cured in from 60 to 90 days.

Hundreds Of testimonials bear results obtained from our method of treating all forms of chronic disease.

WE TREAT AND CURE
Catarrh Rheumatism Liver Complaint
Asthma Deafness Bladder Trouble
Sciatica Gonorrhea Stricture
Rupture Constipation Blood Poisons
Hydrocele Bronchitis Nervous Troubles
Sterility Skin Diseases Loss of Vitality
Liquor Habit Weakness of Men
Dyspepsia Piles Fistula Female Weakness
Cancer Paralysis Opium Habit

Our chief associate surgeon is in personal charge.
Hours, 9 to 8. Consultation Free.
Thorough Examination, without charge, \$2.
If you cannot call, send stamp for question blank for home treatment. Hundreds of patients have been cured, whom we have never seen, by our system of correspondence, which is strictly confidential.



Above drawing shows highly magnified section of skin from a healthy scalp, cut through in such a way as to show the hair follicle with its hair in place; also the oil and sweat glands.

The Scalp! How many know about it? How many give it a thought, so long as an abundant growth of hair is in evidence? Yet upon this very day thousands of young and middle-aged men are rushing thoughtlessly toward baldness. Thousands of loving mothers are this day planting the seeds of future baldness in their children, by neglecting the precautions that are necessary to prevent it. But these people should not be blamed, for no one ever instructed them to the contrary. It has been but a few years since the discovery was made that a germ or microbe is the cause of most hair and scalp diseases. Less than four years ago Dr. Sabouraud, of Paris, succeeded in transplanting human dandruff germs to a rabbit, causing its rapid denudation, and thereby proving conclusively the parasitic and contagious nature of dandruff.

The world at large is slow to accept great truths. Some centuries ago the people wanted to send Columbus to a mad house for stating that the world was round. Even our educators show this popular disbelief; the author of one of our best school physiologies says, in his preface, "The heart and stomach receive full treatment, while matters of slight importance as the hair and nails are briefly dismissed." Is it any wonder that many of this teacher's students "briefly dismiss" their hair? On the other hand, read what Dr. George Thomas Jackson, an author and authority of world-wide reputation, says of the hair and scalp: "Prophylaxis should begin at the beginning of life and should be continuous." Prophylaxis means literally a fight against disease; to preserve free from disease. In this case it refers to cleanliness, and the use of a germ-destroying fluid, that prevents the dandruff microbe from establishing itself in the scalp. As dandruff is highly contagious, it is plain that the indiscriminate use of unclean hair brushes should be avoided. Upon this point Dr. Isador Dyer, a noted dermatologist, says: "This crusade (against unclean hair brushes) should begin with the barber shop and end in the legislature. It should act at home and abroad until every school child should know that it is as dirty to use the hair brush of anyone else as it is to use a community toilet brush." It is the duty of everyone to know something about the scalp, and anyone sending a postal request to the Herpicide Company, Detroit, Mich., will receive free of charge a short description of the above drawing, that will prove highly instructive.

No. 3 in particular should be studied by everyone. It is the sebaceous or oil gland, situated near the top of the hair follicle into which it empties. Its important duty is to secrete sebum, a semi-fluid oily matter, that softens and oils the hair and skin; it is first to be attacked by the scalp microbe and it gives the first warning of danger to the hair. In chronic baldness (which is incurable) this gland is completely dried up. The drawing at No. 6 shows how easy it is for the scalp microbe to find lodgment in this gland, where it establishes one colony after another, deranging the gland and causing dry, brittle or lusterless hair. After the sebaceous gland is completely diseased—it requires months and sometimes years—the microbe works its way down the follicle to the hair root, where its destructive action is so rapid that baldness is quickly produced unless the microbe growth is stopped with Newbro's Herpicide, and the impoverished tissues coaxed back to health.

Newbro's Herpicide is the original dandruff germ destroyer; it is not an experiment, for thousands of physicians use it in their daily practice.

Persons who wish may get a sample by mail by sending five two-cent stamps to the Herpicide Company, Detroit, Mich. The regular size is sold by leading druggists.

Read what J. W. O'Harrow, a prominent citizen of Racine, Wis., says about it: "I had a bad scalp disease, and my hair was coming out by the handfuls. After using two bottles of Newbro's Herpicide I was completely cured; my hair commenced growing again, and has about covered a bald spot with new hair. I keep a bottle in my room and only use it once or twice a week, which keeps my head clean. Would also state that I have tried several other 'cures,' but without any benefit, and was about to give up and go bald. But now I am shaking hands with myself that I saw your advertisement and had sense enough to try your remedy."

(Signed) "J. W. O'HARROW."
Remember that Newbro's Herpicide is not a "Hair Grower." Nature grows the hair, but Newbro's Herpicide destroys the enemies of hair growth, and by keeping the scalp clean and wholesome, itching of the scalp stops, dandruff ceases, and the hair grows as nature intended. As a toilet dressing it is incomparable, for it is a pure antiseptic, containing no oil, dye, sediment or sticky substance.

PELLENS & POLSTER, Special Agents.

WEDS FORT WAYNE GILL.

(Ossian News.)

One of the pleasing happenings of this week was the marriage of Fred Lipp, a well known young farmer living north of town, to Miss Clara Brasse, an estimable young lady of 20 years, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents in Fort Wayne and the officiating minister was the Lutheran family clergyman. Both bride and groom are popular young people in the German social circles and will receive hundreds of congratulations. The News passes along congratulations and best wishes.

HE GOES TO NEW YORK.

Martin Biemer, who has been assistant superintendent of the Standard Wheel company's plant at Indianapolis, will go to Batavia, N. Y., to take charge of a large factory there. Mr. Biemer was formerly foreman of the Wheel company's plant in Fort Wayne, removing to Indianapolis when the factory here went out of existence. He is a brother of Clerk Joseph Biemer, of the waterworks department.

ADOPTED ITS BY-LAWS.

The Fort Wayne Automobile club held a meeting at the rooms of the Anthony Wayne club last evening and adopted its by-laws. Permanent quarters will be secured as soon as possible, and a reception is then to be tendered to members and friends.

NEW HAVEN PIONEER DEAD.

Eli Neal, a pioneer citizen of New Haven, died a few days ago at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Smith, at the age of 70 years. Heart failure was the cause. Seven children survive.

GOLE FISH. HEALTHY ONES, 3 for 25c, Monday morning. 428--New--East Creighton Ave.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

BY REMOVING THE UNIVERSAL CAUSE

Kills the Microbes of the Lungs, CURES CONSUMPTION.

Kills the Microbes of the Kidneys, CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Kills the Microbes of the Throat, CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Kills the Microbes of the Skin, CURES ECZEMA.

Kills the Microbes of the Blood, CURES RHEUMATISM.

Cancer, Catarrh and All Other Blood and Organic Diseases.

Enlightened Science admits that ALL SICKNESS IS CAUSED by Living

GERMS OR MICROBES

Poisoning and Wasting the BLOOD TISSUES AND VITAL ORGANS.

PRICES: 40-oz. bottle . . . \$1.00
One gal. jug . . . \$3.00

Request us to mail you free book giving microscopic views, history of Microbes and Radam's Microbe Killer.

For sale only by
OSCAR S. RHODES,

Sole Agent, 1001 Broadway

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane.

It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail: Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

Every Woman

is interested in and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Spray. It is the most powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the female system.

It cures leucorrhoea, itching, burning, and all other diseases of the female system.

Ask your druggist for it. If you cannot find it, write to ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York, and we will send you a trial bottle free of charge.



TO MAKE MONEY

MAKE MONEY

is the province of a bank, as well as to safeguard money and valuable for its patrons. You do the saving, we'll make money for you, paying 3 percent interest compounded every six months. If interested, please ask for particulars.

THE FORT WAYNE TRUST CO.,
Corner Main and Court Streets.

U. S. Stamps.

Be ready for some choice bargains which will be offered for the U. S. STAMPS during the new year. Better gifts than ever before. Watch for them as they come in. Get a new book and circular page at store on Calhoun street.

Dr. Bulson

Office and Residence 219 West Wayne St.

FORT WAYNE

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT

GLASSES ADJUSTED

A COMMON ERROR

It's a common error to plaster the back—to rub with liniment the rheumatic joints—and then to wonder why relief doesn't come.

The aching back—the rheumatic joints come from sick kidneys—and plasters and liniments won't cure sick kidneys. You've got to get at the kidneys from the inside—you've got to make them well. Well kidneys keep the blood rich and pure—leave no excuse for backache and rheumatic pains.

Doan's Kidney Pills

make well kidneys. They are endorsed by Fort Wayne citizens. Your own friends and neighbors have used them, and testify to their merit. You couldn't have more positive proof than

FORT WAYNE PROOF.

Mrs. Sarah Schrage, of 57 Huffman street, says: "I suffered from kidney trouble for a long time and was unable to get relief. My back ached very badly and when I tried to stoop I was taken with a stitch across the small of my back which was very painful. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and they soon drove away every symptom of kidney disorder. I had some trouble in taking them at first, as it is very hard for me to swallow a pill, but I soon found that I could break them up and take them just as well, as there is no bad taste to them."

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE ON SALE AT ALL DRUG STORES—50C A BOX. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GENEROUS MILLIONAIRE.

Washington, April 25.—At a prominent hotel in Washington the employees are discussing the littleness of the head of one of the largest business concerns in the city. Yesterday morning a bellboy in gathering up some waste paper discovered an envelope which contained two \$5,000 notes, indorsed and ready for negotiation. The owner's name was that of this prominent business man. The bellboy hastened to the latter's place of business and arrived in time to find the man frantically searching for the lost notes. When the boy presented the envelope the owner seized it with a shout of joy, and then, pushing his hand into his pocket, drew forth a worn ten-cent piece and a smooth nickel, which he offered the boy as a reward for his honesty.

When the boy returned to the hotel a regular indignation meeting was held and the rich man's name is ban-

died about in anything but a respectful manner. The guests of the hotel who chanced to be in the lobby when the boy returned joined in remarks regarding the generosity of the millionaire who paid 15 cents in doubtful currency for the return of \$10,000 worth of paper.

Dr. Hlatt's Germicide cures sore throat; also a safeguard against diphtheria. Take a dose morning and evening and keep a healthy throat. For sale by druggist. 25c. 11-7-eod-tf

ILLICIT STILL BETRAYED.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 25.—Willie Brown's tumble into the brook which passes through the Holler estate, at Claremont terrace, was the cause of a raid by revenue and police officers on an illicit still, which had been operated in a barn for two months. Although the moonshiners escaped, the largest illicit still ever

operated in Westchester county was unearthed. Willie went fishing recently and fell into the brook. When Willie went home his mother said: "Willie, there is an odor of whisky on your clothes."

Willie said the water of the brook had the same odor. Mr. Brown suspecting the cause, reported to the police. Detectives were set to work and located the still. The moonshiners were away when the raid was made. The police found a large copper condenser, forty barrels of mash, several barrels of whisky and quantities of brown sugar and molasses.

here is nothing nicer than a cold glass of soda water. Ours excels all others. Crushed Fruit Flavors of all kinds at the Greek Candy Factory, 1108 Calhoun street, opposite Sisters school.

Carnations given with every purchase to-morrow only.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

TIERNEY CASE PUT OVER FOURTH TIME

Young Hollenbacher Not Able to Appear in Court—The Police Gossip.

In police court this morning the case of the state against M. C. Tierney, charged with murderous assault on young Monaghan two months ago, was again continued, this being the fourth time a continuance has been granted in this case. The bond of \$1,000 was continued, the time for hearing being set for May 15. The father of the prosecuting witness and J. C. B. Steimen were present and the latter gentleman was emphatic in his statement that the young man is in no condition to be brought into court, although he is convalescing. To be subjected to the ordeal on a court examination at this time, he said, might be productive of serious results. By agreement then, the case was continued as above stated. Young Hollenbacher has been removed from the hospital to his home.

TOM BORHAM TURNS UP.

Superintendent Gorsline yesterday received a letter from the police department at Flint, Mich., asking for the police record here of Tom Borham, who is under arrest there for burglary, to which he has confessed. Borham figured in the city and county courts in this city about two years ago and for about a month was the only reliable stand-by of the police reporters. He was either in new trouble or was mixed up in a continued case for so long that when he finally dropped out of sight he was missed. He was first arrested for robbing a stock-buyer from Markle of several hundred dollars. The robbery was committed on a Grand Rapids train in the vicinity of Lagrange and the money was found on Borham. He gave it back and the cattle buyer was not inclined to stay over to prosecute the case and Borham was released with instructions to get out of town. He didn't go, however, and a few days later was arrested for robbing the Log Cabin saloon, on Calhoun street. There appeared to be a clean case against him, but it failed and then an affidavit was filed against him for bringing stolen property into the state and that case was made to stick, and he went over for sixty days and a small fine. Altogether he put in about the best part of the spring and summer of 1931 in the county jail. Meantime it was learned that he had flimflammed a lady love at Racine, Wis., out of a gold watch or two and some money, had beaten board bills to a standstill and

was wanted at Battle Creek, Flint and other places for various pranks. The Flint officer, who should have known all about the fellow two years ago, because he had him first, was furnished the details by Superintendent Gorsline.

A PAIR OF CRIPPLES.

Police court doing this morning were not of the strenuous kind. Judge Dreibels, for some reason, seemed to be in an unusually benignant mood and graciously, as well as gracefully, overlooked the foibles of his customers, who had bent the statutes to the breaking point and had been gathered in by the police. Thomas Curtin and Joseph Keller made a pair who were arrested for public intoxication. They are both cripples and a bond of sympathy consequently existed between them and they got drunk simultaneously. When arraigned they pleaded guilty, but were allowed to go, judgment not being suspended, but the record was kept open indefinitely and they were permitted to answer upon their own recognizance.

Bert Cope appeared to answer to a charge of assault and battery on Joseph Chauvey, the case having been continued from yesterday morning. There was no prosecuting witness and the case was dismissed.

POLICE NOTES.

The street show case in front of Bohne's hat store, on Calhoun street, was totally wrecked at an early hour this morning by a young man named Springer, who was returning from work. A large rat was responsible for the trouble. The show case usually stands at the entrance to the store and projects onto the sidewalk about two feet and is about six feet high. As Springer was walking along at about day-break he saw a large rat running along ahead of him and in endeavoring to catch the rat he butted into the showcase, much to his own surprise and the re-

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE WILL CURE YOU.

We want all men and women who are weak to know that Bar-Ben is truly and without any exception the greatest home treatment for lost vitality and no kind of ailments. BAR-BEN is a true nerve tonic and blood purifier. It puts new vigor and perfect health into the weak nerves and broken down system. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect and promotes refreshing sleep; body, brain and nerves are built up rapidly under its use. BAR-BEN is the scientific, natural and positive cure for all nervous diseases, lost vitality, night emissions and excesses, the effects of overwork, worry, brain fatigue, the excessive use of tobacco, opium or liquor. No matter what has caused your trouble, Bar-Ben will bring you back to health. Don't wait another day. Get some Bar-Ben and begin taking it. The sooner you commence, the sooner your weakness will vanish. All druggists, 50 cents or mailed on receipt of price. Write for free sample. THE BAR-BEN REMEDIES CO., Cleveland, O. For sale by Banks & Nussbaum, H. F. Beverforden, C. H. Albersmeyer

SOROSIS SHOES

The combination of comfort and style makes the perfect shoe—SOROSIS.

The daintiness and stylishness of some styles, and the sturdy wearing qualities of others commend them to the favor of fastidious dressers all over the world. All styles, \$3.50.

SOME SPECIAL HAND-MADE STYLES FROM CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, \$5.00 AND UPWARDS.

If your dealer does not keep them, send for self-measurement blank and copy of our new Novelties, containing a splendid love story, "The Sharpshooters of Steele," by Julian Street, with five beautiful illustrations. Address: SOROSIS SHOE CO., NEW YORK, BOSTON, OR LYNN, MASS.

lief of the rat. He struck the case with his shoulder, fortunately avoiding injury to himself, but broke every pane of glass in it. Mr. Springer says he knows it was a rat-for-sure that he saw, and this morning reported the circumstances to Mr. Bohne and arranged for the settlement of the damage.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 928 Calhoun.

CITY BREUVITIES.

Miss Shively, of Butler, is the guest of Mrs. Nellie Fee.

Mrs. Maffie Bittler left yesterday for Reading, Pa., for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Slater will leave soon for Altoona, Pa., for a visit.

Claude Keplinger has returned to Canton, Ohio, after a visit with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peoples will leave this evening for a short visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Frank Bond, of Georgia, will arrive here about the 1st of May to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crane, for a number of months.

The ball room of the Anthony Wayne club was the scene of the Kekianga golf club's second ball of the season last night. The event drew a large number of golfers and many enjoyed the program of dances.

The desire being to increase the funds of the treasury, no attempt at elaborateness of appointments was made. Sandwiches, salad and coffee, served by the club caterer, constituted the refreshments. However, the informality of the affair was itself most enjoyable. An orchestra of ten pieces furnished the music. Some very pretty gowns were seen. Among out-of-town guests were Miss Shively, of Butler; Norman Kennedy, of Scotland; Mr. Butterfield, of Grand Rapids, and Mr. Lovell, of New York.

A meeting of the Home for Emergencies and the Relief union will be held Monday afternoon.



IN A MUDDLE

of your affairs if you'll come to us we'll help you out.

THAT'S OUR BUSINESS. Don't put it off—come now.

We make loans on furniture, pianos, horses and wagons, or any little chattels, and leave the property in your possession.

WE WILL LOAN YOU ANY AMOUNT FROM \$5.00 UP.

\$5.00 is weekly payment on \$25; \$10 is weekly payment on \$50; \$25 is weekly payment on \$100. We have a monthly payment plan also. We give you from one month to one year to pay your loan.

ALL BUSINESS PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

We have private offices for transaction of business. No trouble for us to give you full particulars as to our plans of making loans.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO. ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS. Home Phone 995.

BARB OUTSIDE SPORTSMEN.

Little Rock, Ark., April 25.—Governor Davis to-day signed an act making it unlawful for non-residents of the state to hunt or fish at any season of the year in Arkansas. The act goes into effect at once.

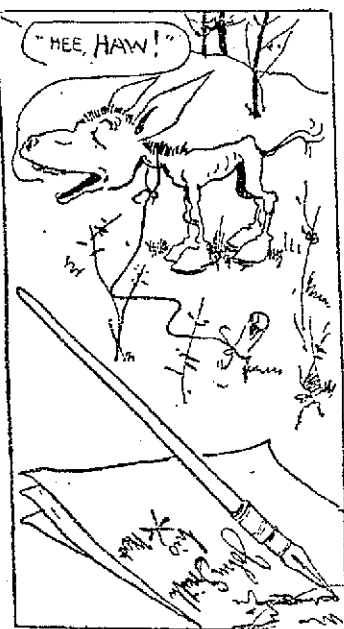
For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 928 Calhoun.

THE SENTINEL'S NEW PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Below we print ten pictures, each represents the name of a tree. The first is Aspen. Now guess the rest. In return for your skill in solving the puzzles we will give \$5.00 in Cash, divided as follows: For the first correct solution received a cash prize of \$2.50; for the second, \$1.00; for the third, 75 cents; for the fourth, 50 cents; for the fifth, 25 cents.

SPECIAL WARNING:

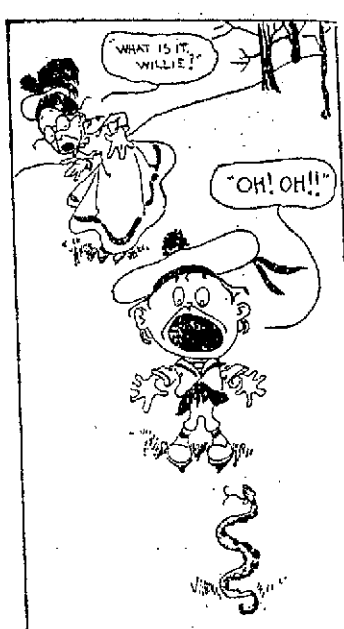
Enclose nothing in your envelope but the clip cut from this advertisement. Do not write on separate slips. Do not send answers sooner than date given. If you violate these conditions your answer will be thrown out.



ONE.



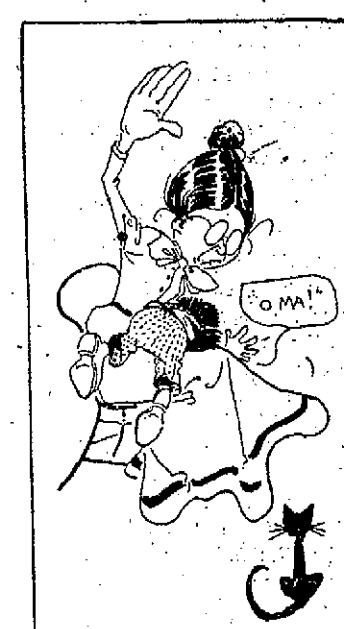
TWO.



THREE.



FOUR.



FIVE.



SIX.



SEVEN.

(COUPON.)

USE NO OTHER SLIP THAN THIS

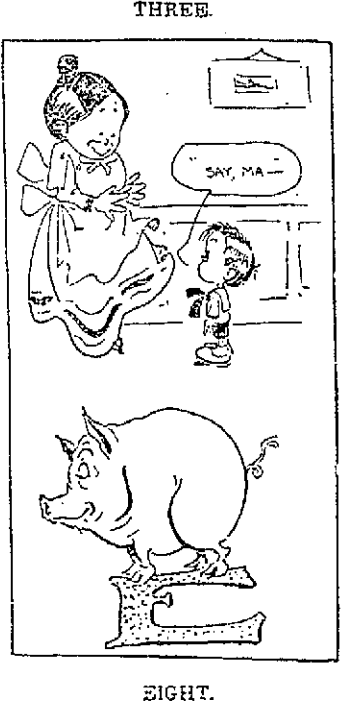
Put only one guess on each line and say no more. Then cut this coupon out and MAIL it to

THE PUZZLE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL,
114 West Wayne Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

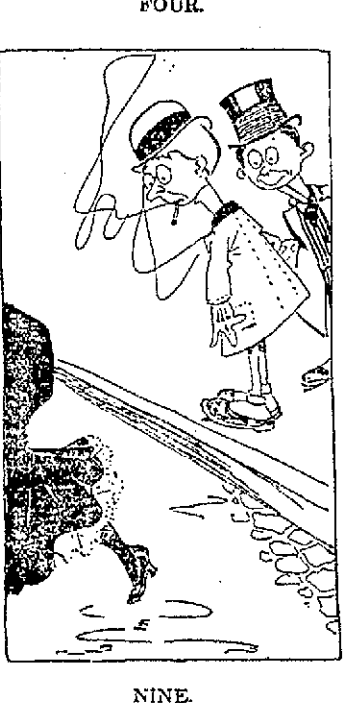
No. 1.....No. 6.....
No. 2.....No. 7.....
No. 3.....No. 8.....
No. 4.....No. 9.....
No. 5.....No. 10.....

Give Full Name and Address Here:

Name.....
Address.....
Street and Number.....



EIGHT.



NINE.



TEN.

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE PRIZE WINNERS:

Names of Parts of Ship

NO. 1. WHEEL.
NO. 2. CROSS TREES.
NO. 3. GANGWAY.
NO. 4. DECK.
NO. 5. TACKLE.
NO. 6. HATCHWAY.
NO. 7. HOLD.
NO. 8. CABIN.
NO. 9. WINDLASS.
NO. 10. SAIL (Sole).

First prize, \$2.50—Rhoda A. Dowell, R. F. D. No. 3 Fort Wayne.
Second prize, \$1.00—Adelle Frankel, 388 West Berry.
Third prize, 75c—Clem Nehrter, 816 Francis.
Fourth prize, 50c—Helen Peters, 832 West Wayne.
Fifth prize, 25c—Loretta Beverforden, 136 East DeWald.

Look for next week's issue—10 more Puzzles.

Let everybody send in a solution.

READ THESE POSITIVE DIRECTIONS:

The correct solution of this week's puzzles, together with the names of the successful contestants will be announced next Saturday. All answers must be received by mail—no other answers will be considered.

NEXT WEEK TEN MORE PUZZLES

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valpo & Chicago	2:25 a.m.	5:20 a.m.
Pennsylvania Ltd.	4:53 a.m.	9:22 p.m.
N. Y. & Wash.	5:30 a.m.	10:25 a.m.
Lima & Crestline	7:05 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Valpo & Chicago	7:30 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
Plym'th & Chi.	10:30 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
Plym'th & Chi.	10:30 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Valpo & Chicago	11:25 a.m.	10:45 p.m.
Crestline & Afton	11:25 p.m.	
Lima & Crestline	11:50 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
Plym'th & Chi.	4:15 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
N. Y. & Wash.	4:20 p.m.	4:10 p.m.
Pittsburg & N. Y.	7:45 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
Pittsburg & N. Y.	9:30 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
Pittsburg & Chi. Spec.	11:25 p.m.	3:20 a.m.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RY.

In Effect Sept. 28, 1902.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north... 2:50 a.m.

*For Grand Rapids and north... 9:50 a.m.

*For Grand Rapids and north... 4:20 p.m.

*From Richmond, arrives... 8:40 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati... 11:35 p.m.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati... 8:25 a.m.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati... 12:30 p.m.

*From Grand Rapids, arrives... 6:50 p.m.

*Daily... Daily except Sunday.

C. & D. RAILWAY.

Crestline P. M. & W. E.

ARRIVE.

No. 4 Mail... 7:10 p. m.

No. 86 Freight... 3:50 p. m.

LEAVE.

No. 1 Mail... 6:10 p. m.

No. 3 Accommodation... 1:40 p. m.

No. 35 Freight... 6:50 a. m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 1 and 3 make direct connections for Cincinnati and intermediate points, and 3 and 5 with trains from the south.

J. C. Whelan, G. T. A., 100 Calhoun St.

WABASH

All Trains Daily.

GOING WEST.

No. 22 New York Limited... 6:55 a. m.

No. 22 Toledo Local... 8:50 a. m.

No. 22 Buffalo Local... 8:50 a. m.

No. 22 New England Express... 11:25 a. m.

No. 22 Montreal and Toledo... 4:30 p. m.

No. 22 Continental Limited... 4:30 p. m.

No. 22 Atlantic Express... 6:20 p. m.

GOING EAST.

No. 9 Kansas City Fast Mail... 8:40 a. m.

No. 9 St. Louis Day Express... 9:50 a. m.

No. 9 Continental Limited... 11:25 a. m.

No. 9 Toledo & Butler Accom. Arr. 11:25 a. m.

No. 9 Government Fast Mail... 4:30 p. m.

No. 9 Toledo & Butler Accom. Dep. 4:30 p. m.

No. 9 St. Louis Limited... 8:00 p. m.

EASTBOUND SERVICE.

Trains 2, 4, 6 and 14 run via Muskegon.

Trains 8, 22 run via Old Fort.

WESTBOUND SERVICE.

Trains 1, 3, 5 and 11 run via Muskegon.

Trains 6, 7, 23 run via Old Fort.

NICKEL RATE

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed colored porters attend passengers.

Aiding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously.

Blank cars en route.

All Hotel Rate Passenger Trains Daily.

BARSTOWN FROM FT. WAYNE.

Standard Express, No. 1... 2:50 p. m.

Nickel Rate Express, No. 4... 4:30 p. m.

Local Freight... 11:00 p. m.

WESTERN EXPRESS.

Standard Express, No. 1... 2:50 p. m.

Western Express, No. 1... 12:10 p. m.

Local Freight... 11:00 p. m.

Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on No. 1, 3, 5 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, N. Y. and Boston.

Men are served at "up-to-date" Dining Cars.

Also on the American Club Plan and a la Carte.

For rates and information, address C. A. Acker, 100 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

E. & W. TIME CARD.

DEPART.

No. 45, Sunday Special... 6:00 p.m.

No. 41, Ex. & Mail, daily except Sunday... 6:25 a.m.

No. 19, Ex. & Mail, daily except Sunday... 11:15 a.m.

No. 45, Ex. & Mail, daily except Sunday... 4:35 p.m.

ARRIVE.

No. 46, Sunday Special... 10:15 a.m.

No. 42, Ex. & Mail, daily except Sunday... 11:20 a.m.

No. 38, Ex. & Mail, daily except Sunday... 2:20 p.m.

No. 18, Ex. & Mail, daily except Sunday... 10:25 p.m.

FORT WAYNE & SOUTHWESTERN TRACTION COMPANY.

Cars leave corner of Pearl and Harrison streets for Abbot, Boone, Huntington, Andover, Legro and Washburn every hour, 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., with the exception that the 9 and 10 o'clock cars run only as far as Huntington. First car leaves Fort Wayne on Sunday morning at 7 a. m. Fare "Home" \$1.15.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to our friends, neighbors and the men of the east car shops, who so kindly assisted and sympathized with us during our sad bereavement; also to the teachers and scholars of the school and other friends for the beautiful floral offerings.

MRS. CLARA DIEDER AND CHILDREN.

POTTAGE BANK ROBBED.

Toledo, Ohio, April 25.—Four burglars blew open the safe of Munn & Sons private bank at Portage, Ohio, this morning and secured \$3,000 in silver and paper money. They made their escape on a hand car which they ditched at Tontogony. The robbery was not discovered until two hours later, although the explosion in the bank had awakened the entire village. All supposed it was a blast from the oil fields. Portage is about 25 miles from Toledo. The safe and contents were insured for \$4,000.

Up-to-date Wall Paper and pointers ON it at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

A PICTURE

Of health, we say of a perfectly healthy woman, and it is a picture everyone loves to look upon. All the pictures of all the artists who have ever painted the glory and beauty of womanhood, are only copies and imitations of this picture.



mixed a color on his palette that can vie with the hues which tint a healthy woman's cheek.

Why should this charm be sacrificed to sickness? It need not be saved in rare cases. The general health of woman is so linked with the local womanly health that wasted cheeks and sunken eyes are in general but evidences of womanly diseases. Care the diseases and the physical health is restored.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the ills of women. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, of Tanager, Glimmer Co., W. Va., writes: "I shall always recognize a Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Pellets, for they cured me when doctors and other medicines failed. For fifteen years I suffered untold misery. When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicine, I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I could not lie down to sleep, and everything I ate would almost ensure me to death. I was very nervous and could hardly walk across the room. I only weighed ninety pounds when I commenced taking these medicines six years ago; now I weigh one hundred and forty pounds and am having better health than ever before. My friends all say they can hardly believe that I am the same person; after being sick so long, I have changed to be robust and rosy checked."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

W. H. Johnston

OSTEOPATH

Has moved to his new location.

Has practiced over three years in Fort Wayne and can give the best references. Licensed by the Indiana State Medical Board and registered to treat acute and chronic diseases. The only graduate of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., practicing in this city and immediate vicinity. Examination free Tuesday and Friday p. m. Home phone, office, 1529; residence, 6534.

dec-17

A SOFT THING

To wash with is all the average person thinks of a sponge, but there are SPONGES AND SPONGES.

A sponge is like a diamond, in that it has a comparative value and no fixed market price. We can give you any quality you want for any purpose.

Mediterranean Bath Sponges are the best. Let us show you the difference.

We also carry a full line of bath room accessories—Bath Brushes, Turkish Bath Towels, Soaps, etc.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM, Pharmacists, 88 Calhoun St.

LATEST PATTERNS

OF WALL PAPER

At the Union Wall Paper Store, 1024 Maunee avenue. Painting and paperhanging done at once. Union labor. Home phone 1751.

N. F. DYE, Proprietor.

REMEMBER

Highest cash price paid for second-hand shoes and men's clothing. Please drop me a postal card and I will call on you.

J. Sunshine,

814 BARR STREET.

THE INVESTMENT COMPANY

OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

S. M. Foster, W. P. Breen, President. Vice President.

Geo. W. Beers, Treasurer.

HIGH GRADE INVESTMENTS.

Bank stocks, bonds, unlisted securities, real estate mortgages bought and sold.

Personal interviews invited; correspondence solicited.

3rd floor Hamilton Bank Building.

LAWN GRASS SEED

SEEDS IN BULK

SPRING BULBS. All kinds of Flower Seeds.

S. Bash & Co.

STEINWAY

PIANOS

Any piano wishing to purchase a higher grade piano should not forget the Steinway, and Knabe pianos. They are the best in the world and are sold at very low prices. Address B. LINCOLN, Lock Box 76, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Agent for Fort & Wayne Goods.

KNABE PIANOS

Up-to-date Wall Paper and pointers ON it at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

COLD FISH, HEALTHY

ONES, 3 for 25c, Monday morning. 428 -- New -- East Creighton Ave.

Up-to-date Wall Paper and pointers ON it at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

Left, on South Hanna car, Friday evening, a package containing W. R. C. lodge books and some money. The finder will please return the same to 2032 Oliver street. Mrs. Amanda Edsall, Treas.

VON HOLLEBEN RECALLED.

Washington, April 25.—Secretary Hay received this morning from Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German minister, the formal letters of recall of Herr Von Holleben as ambassador to the United States. Customarily foreign envoys upon their retirement from a post leave their letters at the foreign office, but as Holleben's departure from Washington was hurried and because of his illness at the time, his letters have been forwarded. Two letters were presented, one for the president and one for the secretary of state. They are dated Heidelberg, April 1. While the state department has not yet been advised that Baron von Sternburg is to succeed Dr. Von Holleben as ambassador, unofficial Berlin advices are to that effect.

"77"

Followers of "77" for Grip and Colds, should know about Dr. Humphreys' Specifics for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach; for Female Diseases; for Rheumatism; for Headache and Neuralgia; for Skin Diseases; for Kidneys and Bladder. At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed. Doctor's Book mailed free. Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John St., N. Y.

BUYS OLD GLUTTING

HOME FOR \$10,000

Peter Certia Acquires Valuable

Washington Boulevard

Property.

For a consideration of \$10,000, Peter Certia today purchased the old Glutting homestead, on Washington boulevard, immediately west of and adjoining the Lau block. The sale was effected through the A. F. Glutting real estate agency, and is one of the most important of recent down town real estate deals.

The property has a frontage of sixty feet on Washington street and runs back 150 feet to the east and west alley between Jefferson and Washington streets, joining Mr. Certia's other property, formerly the Graffie homestead, which has a large frontage on Calhoun street, and the two combined form a perfect "L," making a most desirable and valuable piece of property. Mr. Certia says he bought the property purely as an investment and has not considered what future improvements he may place upon it.

WILL HAVE DISPLAY ROOM.

S. R. Bradshaw has leased from Miss Belle Graham the storeroom at 125 West Main street, which is being tastefully redecorated, and will use the location as a display room. Mr. Bradshaw is the district representative of a large steel range manufacturing concern.

Up-to-date Wall Paper and pointers ON it at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

MORE POLICIES FOUND.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 25.—Detectives today found two more insurance policies taken out by Mrs. Nancy Jeanette Flood on the life of John London, whom she is accused of having killed with a shot gun last Tuesday.

Up-to-date Wall Paper and pointers ON it at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOUND—A pocketbook, in front of the Cathedral. Owner can have the same by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. 25-2t

WANTED—Request all my regular customers, and as many new ones, to order by postal card or letter the Germania Cream Furniture Polish, as I can not see all in one day before house cleaning commences. Address, 120 Chicago St. J. A. N. Frenzel. 25-2t

WANTED—A dish washer, at 326 E. Wayne street. 4-25-1f

FOR SALE—For \$5, a high arm Singer sewing machine, in perfect order, with full set attachments. Call at 738 West Superior street.

WANTED—A cook, at 225 West Berry St. Mrs. Will Olds. 4-25-1f

WANTED—An expert stenographer; male or female. Address, stating salary expected, P. O. Box 2007, city.

Miss Bertha Gaetje entertained a party of friends last evening in honor of Miss Gussie Hauck, who is to be married Tuesday, by giving a "kitchen shower." Progressive pedro was played and first prize was won by Miss Dora Bode and the consolation by Mrs. Roelen. A two-course luncheon was served at midnight.

Hon. R. P. Barr, of Kendallville, is in the city on a professional trip.

Three pretty companies were given this week for Miss Pfeiffer. On Monday evening Miss Marie Juergensen gave a linen shower; on Wednesday Miss Margaret Miller entertained the young ladies at supper, and on Friday evening Miss Emily Reese gave a china shower. All three events were most enjoyable, and the gifts at the showers were extremely pretty. Miss Pfeiffer will be married May 7 to Rev. Philip Bohn, of Edgerton, Ohio.

REBUILDING THE CAMPANILE.

Venice, April 25.—The reconstruction of the famous Campanile of St. Mark, which collapsed July 14, 1902, after standing for more than a thousand years, was commenced today by the laying of the foundation stone by the count of Turin, representing King Victor Emmanuel. The picturesque ceremony was attended by the ministers, a number of prelates and by the civil and military authorities. An enormous crowd of people was present.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE

GRAIN COFFEE

In comparing Grain-O and coffee remember that while the taste is the same Grain-O gives health and strength while coffee shatters the nervous system and breeds disease of the digestive organs. Thinking people prefer Grain-O and its benefits.

TRY IT TO-DAY. Appears everywhere, 15c. and 25c. per package.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP

PIONEER IS DEAD

Mrs. George Landstroffer, Sr., Expires at Advanced Age

—Funeral Sunday.

Mrs. George Landstroffer, sr., one of the pioneer residents of Pleasant township, died Friday at her home, ten miles south of the city, at the advanced age of seventy-one years.

Mrs. Landstroffer was widely known and a most estimable woman.

Surviving members of the family include the husband and several sons and daughters.

The funeral services will be held from the Catholic church at Sheldon Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MASON.

Thomas E. Mason, a retired architect, seventy-four years of age, died very suddenly Friday evening from heart disease at his home, 1106 Columbia avenue.

Mr. Mason had been subject to heart trouble for a year or more and on several prior occasions had been in a critical condition. The fatal attack came upon him shortly after he had eaten his supper Friday evening and Dr. W. D. Calvin was hurriedly summoned, but before he could reach the home Mr. Mason had expired.

Mr. Mason was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to Fort Wayne five years ago from Hobart, Ind., which had been his home for many years. He is survived by the widow and one daughter.

Announcement of the funeral service will be made later.

RICHARDS.

George C. Richards, fifty-one years of age and for many years an expressman in this city, died Friday night at his home, 621 East Wayne street, after a brief illness, from pneumonia. For more than a week Mr. Richards had complained of feeling badly, but he was not confined to the house until two days prior to his death.

Mr. Richards was well known and had many friends. He was a member of Phoenix lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was custodian of the lodge rooms in the Aldine block. Surviving members of the family include the widow and three daughters—Miss Elsie Richards, of this city; Mrs. L. Lindbutter, of Chicago, and Mrs. Lottie Merz, of Baltimore. The funeral services will be held from the residence Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Kull.—Funeral services of Miss Dora Kull will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 815 West Third street, and at 2:30 from St. John's Lutheran church.

Schmidt.—Funeral services of Philip P. Schmidt will be held Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock from the residence in Milan township. Rev. Jensen will officiate.

Sommers.—Brief funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Margaret Sommers will be held from the residence of George Angevine, 2140 Miner street, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral service proper will be held from the M. E. church at Williamsport at 1:30 o'clock, conducted by Rev. McCarty. The interment will occur at Bethel cemetery.

Up-to-date Wall Paper and pointers ON it at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

Up-to-date Wall Paper and pointers ON it at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

Up-to-date Wall Paper and pointers ON it at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

FOR SALE.

SALE--Thirty feet of good
re. corn heads. For partic

SALE—a bargain in Lake property; must be sold quickly, over Old National bank.

SALE—Property on nearly 100 feet in the city. See what I

ere you buy. F. C. Gauntt. 1-
SALE—7-room cottage,
 with electric lights, a run-
 between reservoir and Wil-
 ove. W. E. Doua.
SALE—A cottage near new
 use; very desirable for ra-
 employe. W. E. Doua, over O-
 nual bank.
SALE—Aren 6-room resi-
 with, furnace and lights, near
 street school, \$2,600. W. E.
 old National bank.
SALE—Dumb...

SALE—A 6, 7 and 8-room

East Lewt street, \$2,500; a 7 and 8-room house on East Jefferson street. G. Davis, Rooms 17-18 Pixley-Long block.

lock. R. SALL—Near Pennsylvania
house, ten new houses which
bought on monthly payment
Davis. Rooms 17-18 Pink
lock.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—Eight business bl
 heart of city, all paying goo
 est on investment; prices
 from \$4,000 to \$15,000. G.
 Rooms 17-18 Flixley-Loug bl
FOR SALE—8 modern houe
 West DeWald, West Willa

West Butler streets, \$2,400 to \$2,500. Cottages in South Wayne to \$2,000. G. Davis, 17-18

Long block.

FOR SALE—Two beautiful homes just at the edge of modern house on Liberty \$2,000; 3 modern houses Run avenue, have only been

year. G. Davis, Rooms' 17.
ley-Long block.

south side, with a good brick house and a good frame house; both streets price reduced to \$5,000.00

soon. Louis F. Curves, 3
Pixley-Long block. 2

OR SALE—25 good farms,
acres, in Abote, Milan, Ma
Joe Barry, Cedar Creek

and Pleasant townships, \$ per acre; some will trade property. G. Davis, Room Pixley-Long block.

OR SALE—5-room cottage

Wayne street, full lot
street, \$2,200; also 7-room
house on East Wayne street
street, lot 37x150, \$2,500.
F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pine
block.

FOR SALE—vacant lots in
of the city on which I
you a home after your own
and sell on monthly payments
open every evening. (C
Rooms 17-18 Pixley-Long

FOR SALE—Two special b
modern houses on West
West Washington streets
modern houses on W

boulevard and 6 on West
street, \$2,400 to \$10,000.
17-18 Pixley-Long block.

FOR SALE--A modern ten-

on N. E. cor. of Creighton
Harrison street. This is
best pieces of property on
side and can be had at
price. Also 45-foot vac
Pontiac street, near Lafay

FOR SALE—A 50-foot lot
ton Ave., DeWald or Bu

tween Calhoun and Hoag
\$2,200 to \$2,400. I offer
lots (only 7½ feet less
each side), south fronts
St. west of Webster, and

two of them at \$1,400 ea
soon; the other two will
vanced to \$1,600 each;
and sewers paid; 10-yea
trees in grass plat be

FOR SALE—A seven-room
East Jefferson street,

barn, \$2,200; a nineroom
East DeWald street, with
provements, rents for \$1
\$2,500; vacant lot on T
near Broadway, \$750—w

a seven-room house on
\$1,550; an eight-room ho
street, near Francis, \$2
room house on Eliza st
a six-room house on S

\$1,400; a seven-room home on Main street, \$1,550. A house on Main street for sale; sold at a bargain price. John T. Wagner.

and Loans, 23 Court S

GRAND OFFICER COMING TUESDAY

Vice President Conlon Will be
Entertained by Local
Machinists

JOE WOODS IS LIVING

Report that He Was Killed in
Mexico is Discredited by
Relatives.

Friendship lodge No. 70, International Association of Machinists, will have as their guest next Tuesday night P. J. Conlon, of Cleveland, the vice president of the association. In some of the trying times the local union passed through within the past few years, Mr. Conlon rendered them valuable service and the "boys" feel that he is deserving of special attention on the occasion of his visit. They have, therefore, arranged to make him the guest of honor at a banquet and entertainment given Tuesday evening. Martin Nagle is the chairman of the committee of arrangements for the reception. Admission will be confined to the members of the union.

BELIEVES REPORT AN ERROR.

Mrs. Frank Benoy telephoned The Sentinel today to say that she was confident the report of the death of her brother, Joseph Woods, in Mexico, was an error. Mr. Woods was formerly an engineer on the Wabash and later on the Nickel plate, and is well remembered in Fort Wayne. In 1890, he was democratic candidate for city marshal, but left for the southwest shortly after. News of his death reached the city in a letter to Richard Faulkner, of the Wabash shops, in a letter from his sister, who resides near Mr. Woods' home in Mexico. The information was to the effect that Mr. Woods had been crushed beneath his engine. Mrs. Benoy, the sister of Mrs. Woods, says she has had no word of his death, and believes the report is a mistake. Mrs. Benoy received a letter from her brother Thursday. It was written Sunday, April 19, and she is confident that had any accident befallen him, his friends there would have promptly notified her.

GOTTIEB SAUER PROMOTED.

Conductor G. M. Sauer who has been running freight for eleven years on the Nickel Plate, has been promoted to the passenger service. Mr. Sauer was formerly on the Pennsylvania and is one of the best known and most popular railway men in the city. Passenger Conductor C. Sauer, of the Nickel Plate, who has been on that road ever since it was opened to traffic, is a brother to Gottlieb Sauer.

COMES TO FORT WAYNE.

J. W. Cooley, joint ticket agent at the union depot in Kendallville, has resigned, says the Kendallville Sun, and as soon as his resignation is accepted will take a position in the dispatcher's office of the G. R. and I. railroad at Fort Wayne. The new place commands a bigger salary and it is a well deserved promotion. During his stay in this city he has made many friends who will regret to have him leave the city. He is a very efficient and obliging official. James Mahan, former night operator here, will succeed Mr. Cooley.

WILL BATES MARRIED.

Mr. and Mrs. Will G. Bates are the guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Noble, of 1127 Michigan avenue, having arrived in the city on Pennsylvania train No. 8 from Chicago last evening. The couple were married Thursday evening, the lady's maiden name being Miss Nellie Grayce Smith, and the ceremony was performed at the home of her aunt, Mrs. C. E. Slayter, 35 S. Hoyne ave., Chicago. Rev. Phillips, of the Park Avenue M. E. church, officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Harriet Jacoby and Ernest McElrath, a cousin of the bride, attended the groom. After the marriage ceremony the bride and groom and the guests partook of a sumptuous supper provided by Mrs. Slater. Mrs. Bates was a resident of Plymouth, where she is held in the highest esteem and is one of the most popular young ladies of that city. Mr. Bates has been a resident of Fort Wayne all his life and is well and popularly known in almost all circles. He is a member of the Pennsylvania railway police force and at present is stationed at Van Wert. He will make that city his home and will take his bride there in a few days.

SHIPPED MANY MACHINES.

The shipping department of the Fort Wayne Electric works was very busy today, packing, marking and loading machinery and electric supplies to their customers in the east. A 20-horse power motor and a big consignment of meters to Boston; a

Something Extraordinary.

Since Sept., 1899, our daughter had spells of unconsciousness, sometimes lasting a day and sometimes as high as two days. She was very nervous and irritable, lost her red cheeks, became thin in flesh, and her mind gradually failed. An eminent specialist treated her nearly one year without any effect. Instead of improving, she became worse, then we tried Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. In a few weeks she showed improvement and since March, 1903, has not had a symptom of the disease, is now in good health and flesh, and completely herself again. There is something extraordinary about Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic to effect such a wonderful cure of such a tenacious disease.

JOSEPH M. BOWLER, N.Y. Nerve Tonic. In a few weeks she showed improvement and since March, 1903, has not had a symptom of the disease, is now in good health and flesh, and completely herself again. There is something extraordinary about Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic to effect such a wonderful cure of such a tenacious disease.

FREE. Diseases sent free to any address and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1874 and is now prepared under his direct supervision by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Foreign Mfrs. 4.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

30-horse power motor to Newark, Del., and a 4,000 light generator, a lot of arc lamps and a big switch-board to Erie, Pa., were a few of the most important shipments. The Erie shipment was to the Pennsylvania company and the apparatus is to be a part of the big dock plant the company is going to put in at that place.

THE ACCIDENTS.

Alonzo Timmis, a hammersmith at the Bass shops, is confined to his home with an injured leg, the result of a chain breaking and allowing the heavy hammer tongs to fall upon the limb. Another accident happened at the Pittsburgh blacksmith shop yesterday, the victim being Machinist H. E. Iman, who had been called there to repair one of the hammers. As he placed his hand between the cross head and the cylinder head of the hammer, the steam was turned into the cylinder and the machinist's hand was painfully pinched, though none of the bones were broken. Dr. Stemen attended him.

H. C. Long, a switchman on the Pennsylvania shop engine, was painfully squeezed between cars yesterday and that he was not more seriously injured is regarded as remarkable. He will be off duty several days.

DEAD BODY FOUND ON TRACKS.

Conductor and Mrs. Bert Blough, of Baker street, were called to Washington, Ohio, this morning to attend the funeral of the lady's father, Mr. McGuigan, an old resident of that place. The dead and mutilated body of Mr. McGuigan was discovered at the side of the Pennsylvania tracks last night by Conductor W. A. Peterson and his crew, when their train stopped at the water plug for water. He had evidently been killed by a train which passed that way a short time before. Mr. McGuigan's son is a telegraph operator in the Washington station, a few yards from the spot where his body was found and he was evidently going there to see the young man when he was run down.

A NEW NIGHT CLERK.

Agent Joseph Sullivan, of the Wabash, has employed P. J. Daily as night clerk, to succeed A. L. Brandenburg, resigned to take charge of the Butler circuit, to which he was appointed by the late M. E. conference. Mr. Daily formerly resided in Crocker, Ind., a little town on the Chicago-Toledo line, forty-two miles out from the former city, where he was employed in the freight department by the company.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

The time for holding the election for advisory member of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association is approaching and aspirants for that honor are out "hustling." So far only two names have been announced—those of Joseph P. Morgan and Percival E. Mills. Both are popular with their friends and both are well qualified for the position. Mr. Morgan is a passenger conductor and has been employed on the road twenty-five years. Mr. Mills is car builder and has been employed in that capacity at the east shops for a dozen years. He was a member of the board two years prior to the administration of M. O. Ginty.

HAS HIS TERRITORY EXTENDED.

Col. R. G. Thompson, of the Wabash, this morning received notice that his territory had been extended so as to take in the line between New Haven and Delray. This gives him jurisdiction in a passenger agent way over the lines between Peru and Delancey and Fort Wayne and Delray, 241 miles. Delray is a few miles out from Detroit. Col. Thompson is a hustler for business and his abilities in that line are evidently known to the head of the passenger department.

WABASH ENGINE OUTFIT.

Four engines, Nos. 420, 610, 817, 1477, were repaired and turned out of the Wabash shops during the week ending today and during the same

time engines Nos. 468, 1, 588, 539, 138 and 775 were taken in for general repairs.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Pittsburg Engineer S. C. Keeler is sick and off duty.

Edgar E. Szink, of the Pittsburgh blacksmith shop, is sick and off duty. J. B. Smalley has been appointed superintendent of the Iowa division of the Rock Island.

Frank J. Mannix, assistant general foreman of the Pittsburgh machine shop, is suffering from an acute attack of neuralgia of the head.

Clarence F. Johnson, of the Wabash blacksmith shop, was called to Pierceton yesterday on account of the serious illness of his sister, Miss Nettie Humphreys.

Machinist Charles Chapman, of the Wabash shops, will attend the dedicatory exercises at the Louisiana Purchase exposition grounds next week.

M. H. Kinney resumed work on the Pittsburgh yesterday. He is a fireman and was taken sick while out on the road a few days ago.

Yesterday the Chesapeake and Ohio road placed an order with the Bass Foundry and Machine company for 600 car wheels.

Machinist Louis Miller has returned to his home in Brightwood, Ind., from a visit with relatives and friends in this city.

The daughter of Machinist Fred G. Olds is lying very ill at the family home and Mr. Olds is kept from his work in the Pittsburgh shops on that account.

The railroad companies of this country gave last year for the support of the 197 railway departments of the Young Men's Christian Association \$740,000.

John J. Beugnot, foreman of the Pittsburgh car machine shop, will be the guest of friends in Chicago tomorrow.

While his regular engine, No. 101, is in the shop for repairs, Engineer William Hanel, of the Nickel Plate, will have charge of engine 162.

Engineer Frank Cowdry is sick at his home in Valparaiso. He has a local freight run between that city and Chicago.

The Bizzzy-Izzy club, composed of Wabash shopmen, has been reorganized for the summer and will open the season by giving a dance and reception next Wednesday evening.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Order of Railway Conductors will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Myers, 2220 Fairfield avenue next Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. S. Schellenberger, wife of the foreman of the Pennsylvania car inspectors, is seriously ill at her home on South Lafayette street.

The meeting of the Pennsylvania Athletic club announced for last night was postponed indefinitely on account of the absence of President H. T. Hogen, who is in Altoona on business for the company.

Everett G. Pierce, the machinist who has been sick with erysipelas for several weeks, is improving and will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

Erie freight train No. 13, August Kronck at the throttle, made a run of forty-seven miles in forty-eight minutes last Wednesday, beating all previous freight records on that road.

It is stated officially that the freight earnings of the Lake Erie and Western from January 1 to May 1 will exceed those of the corresponding period in any former year fully \$50,000.

The American District Telegraph company is about to install one of its fire and detective call service systems at the east car shops. This is to give the shops better protection from fire than they have under the present system.

Big Four surveyors have appeared at Lorain, Ohio, which has started a report that the link to connect Wellington, a prominent manufacturing center, with the Big Four proper has been decided upon.

Owing to the injunction obtained for Southern lumbermen against the advance of 2 per cent. per 100 pounds in rate, the increase to Ohio river and eastern points has been suspended for the third time since it was agreed upon by the railroads.

Those delegates to the Railroad Y. M. C. A. international conference who pass through Kansas City, will stop in that city on Monday, May 4, and be the guests of the Kansas City Railroad Y. M. C. A. An interesting program has been arranged for the delegates.

Walter Erickson and John Miles, Nickel Plate brakemen, have ordered uniforms and they will be placed in the passenger service whenever there is a demand for extra men.

Engineer William Kilgore, of the Pittsburgh, is entertaining his brother, G. D. Kilgore, of Prescott, Ari. The visitor resided in this city ten years ago and was employed on the Pennsylvania road.

Col. J. H. Fry, of the Pennsylvania offices, this morning received a complimentary season ticket to the dedicatory exercises at St. Louis, of the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, which takes place April 30 and May 1 inclusive.

Capt. M. M. Deihl is in the city to spend a few days with his family. Captain Deihl's air-brake instruction car has been at Columbus for the past two months, but has been transferred to Dennison, and the

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders
for Children. Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home in New York, treated children successfully with a remedy, now prepared and placed in the drug stores, called Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They are harmless as milk, pleasant to take and never fail. A certain cure for feverishness, constipation, headache, teething and stomach disorders and remove worms. At all Druggists, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

captain will open a school of instructions there next week.

Col. Hiram S. Dewey, who died at Jefferson City, Mo., last Wednesday, was prominently connected with the Wabash railroad thirty years ago. He was a civil engineer and in his early days in that work he located the West Shore road in New York.

A. Z. Polhamus will deliver the chief address at the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Polhamus is one of the leading Y. M. C. A. workers in the city and has been heard frequently at the meetings of the association. H. A. Philley will conduct the Bible studies.

The Lake Shore company recently announced that it had contracted with a tailoring firm to make all the uniforms for the trainmen. A few days ago two of the trainmen refused to be measured by the official tailor and yesterday they received notice that their services were no longer required on that road.

John Burkham, telegraph operator in the Calhoun street office of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton company, has tendered his resignation to take the position of telegraph operator and assistant ticket agent of the Lake Erie and Western at Findlay. The young man has been in this city about eighteen months. His successor has not been named.

The Wabash has placed an order with the American Car and Foundry company for 1,500 steel coal cars, to be manufactured at the Madison, Ill., plant. The order calls for delivery in the early part of 1904.

The equipment will be used on the Pittsburgh line. Similar orders have been placed by the Wabash for the equipment of the Wabash proper.

Cresson, for many years a favorite summer resort of famous men, is to be abandoned as a resort by the Pennsylvania company and with that end in view the fittings of the Mountain house have been advertised for sale. Andrew Carnegie made this resort his summer home for several years and President Harrison spent two summers there.

Benjamin McFerran will arrive in the city tonight and be the guest of relatives a week or two. For a number of years Mr. McFerran was employed in a clerical position in the Pittsburgh shops in this city, but failing health compelled him to resign.

He is now a passenger flagman on the Louisville and Nashville road, running in and out of Birmingham, Ala.

J. C. Winans, traveling passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, who returned from a trip over the lines yesterday, is well satisfied with the results of the first excursion over that line, which was run to Dayton and to Cincinnati last Sunday. He says the company on that occasion took 768 excursionists into Cincinnati and over 100 into Dayton. The next excursion from this city to Cincinnati will probably be over the Lake Erie and Western, and the third over the Grand Rapids and Indiana.

Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

Miss Catherine Ryan was most agreeably surprised Thursday evening by a party of her friends who called at her home. Pedro and music were the pastimes of the evening.

In the Pedro games Miss Tillie Alter and Albert Rauner were awarded high prizes and Miss Agnes Muldoon and Charles Stager received the consolations. Miss Ryan will leave one week from Monday for Indianapolis, where she will make her home in the future.

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Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

Baseball Gossip.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25.—The Indianapolis and Columbus base ball teams will attempt to play a game at Washington park tomorrow. This will be the first Sunday professional game attempted in this city in five years, as a state law prohibits Sunday games. It is understood that arrangements have been made whereby the two teams will willingly submit to arrest when they take their place on the field and that bond for their appearance in court will be forthcoming immediately so that the game will not be interrupted. The superintendent of police says he will arrest the players.

Mayor Bookwalter is in favor of Sunday games, but it is believed he will enforce the law. The ministers of the city will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon and apply to the circuit court for a restraining order.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	6	1	.857
New York	4	2	.667
Boston	5	3	.625
Chicago	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	2	5	.375
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	1	5	.167

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 4; New York, 5.
Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 8—eleven innings.
Cincinnati-Chicago—rain.

Games Today.

Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Detroit	2	0	1.000
Washington	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Boston	2	3	.400
New York	1	2	.333
Cleveland	0	2	.000
St. Louis	0	2	.000

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
New York, 1; Washington, 7.
Cleveland-Detroit—rain.

Games Today.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Washington.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Kansas City	2	0	1.000
Milwaukee	2	0	1.000
Indianapolis	2	1	.667
Columbus	2	1	.667
Louisville	1	2	.333
Toledo	1	2	.333
St. Paul	0	2	.000
Minneapolis	0	3	.000

Yesterday's Results.

Louisville, 1; Indianapolis, 12.
Minneapolis, 4; Kansas City, 5.
Toledo, 6; Columbus, 9.
St. Paul-Milwaukee—rain.

Games Today.

Toledo at Columbus.
Minneapolis at Kansas City.
St. Paul at Milwaukee.
Louisville at Indianapolis.

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WILL SIGN TOLEDO STREET FRANCHISE

Board of Works Will Let Contestants Fight it Out
in the Council.

The board of works has decided to present the franchise for Toledo street track privilege to the Pennsylvania company to the council on Tuesday night. The contention made by Mr. Bass that the Pennsylvania company has no right-of-way on the south side of the Wabash track at the Hanna street intersection, and the contention of the railroad company that it owns part of the property occupied by the Bass works, the board takes it, has nothing to do with their side of the case. The franchise has already been signed up and nothing remains to be done except to pass it up to the council, and before the council the contending parties can make their fight. The city engineer's books show that part of the frontage on Hanna street, south of the Wabash track, was assessed against the Pennsylvania company when the asphalt pavement was laid and that the Pennsylvania company paid the assessment and the Bass interests did not object.

The committee on waterworks has been called to meet tonight to act upon reports and other matters referred to them at the last council meeting.

A large stock of garbage cans of various sizes has been received by the health department and is stored at the city hall. These cans are of the pattern and quality adopted by ordinance, and will be sold to purchasers at the exact wholesale price with the addition of a few cents on each to cover the cost of transportation. The city appropriated the money for their purchase and by paying cash and ordering in quantity the cost was very materially reduced. The money derived from the sale of cans will be turned back to the general fund, from which it was advanced.

A new case of diphtheria has been reported at 518 Wallace street. Mrs. Amos Sine has been granted a permit to erect a dwelling house at a cost of \$1,800.

Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

AN OBLIGING RAILWAY.

Lexington, Ky., April 25.—The Louisville and Nashville train to Maysville was held here today while Louis Lunsford, a passenger, who got into a fight on the train, was arrested, taken to the station house, tried, fined, paid the fine and was allowed to catch the train, which had waited only ten minutes.

Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

FIGHT WITH ROBBER GANG.

Frankfort, Ind., April 25.—Citizen guards, appointed upon the appearance of several strange men in town yesterday, had a running pistol fight with would-be bank robbers early today. Many shots were fired by both sides, but the robbers escaped.

Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

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The Rurode DRY GOODS CO.

Common Sense

Everything that is sold cannot be a "bargain" else some stores would soon be bankrupt. We could advertise wildly and frantically. Exaggeration flows so easily from many retail sources, but claims are ineffectual unless backed up by facts. We prefer to credit the people with intelligence and judgment. This is a safe store, and a money-saving store. You know that; if you don't, it's easy to find out. If you buy anything here that is not satisfactory in quality or price—bring it back—your money is waiting for you.

Here Some Are Values

In dress goods that ought to interest you.
A lot of novelty Suitings in Meltons, Zibelines and Snowflake cloths; this season's styles..... 42C A YARD.
A lot of Novelty Suitings, 45 and 50 inches wide; regular value 85c a yard..... 69C A YARD.
Kandihar Suitings, 50 inches wide, in desirable shades, \$1.25 value..... \$1.00 A YARD.

Never so Pretty--Never so Many

We are speaking of Silks. Our Silk Department is bright with well styles in Spring Silks, Silks that combine quality and style with tempting prices. We will be glad to show you

The New Wash Silks,
New Foulard Silks,
New Plain Silks,
New Fancy Silks.

GINGHAMS.

Our showing of these serviceable wash fabrics is bigger and better than ever before. See these values.

A lot of pretty styles in fancy gingham in stripe effects..... 6C A YARD.
A lot of fancy Gingham in dainty colorings, stripes and plaids..... 6 1/2 C A YARD.
Zephyr Gingham, 36 inches wide, all good styles 8C A YARD.
Fine Zephyr and Madras Gingham, an endless variety..... 10C A YARD.

How About that New Carpet?

Come in and let us show you our superb line. The prices will please you.

A Rare Chance.

By special arrangement with the manufacturer, we are enabled to offer a complete

SOFA PILLOW AND EMBROIDERY OUTFIT FOR 25 CENTS

One handsome tinted sofa pillow, including back and specially written diagram lesson by a Japanese expert needle worker.
Four skeins Grecian Silk Floss for working pillows.
One pair good embroidery hoops.

ALL FOR 25 CENTS.

YOUR CHOICE OF DESIGNS—ROSE, CARNATION OR VIOLET.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Toledo \$1.00 F. J. Zimmerly & Co.

Next Sunday via Wabash R. R.
Special train 7:30 a. m. Base
Ball, American Association,
Toledo vs. Louisville.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal property. C. E. Pfeiffer, rooms 6-7 Bass Block.

Plumbing,
Steam and Gas Fitting,
Electric Wiring,
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 135 Calhoun Street.
Phone 207.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Clapham and Mrs. C. D. Waidlich, of Columbia City, will arrive this evening to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Myers over Sunday.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1903.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms..... 650
Business Office..... 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, April 25.—Forecast for Indiana: Partly cloudy and cooler to night, with showers in north and east portions; Sunday fair; brisk northerly winds.

CITY BREVITIES.

Attorney S. L. Morris was at Bluffton yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Best are visiting in Pittsburgh.

The Rathbone Sisters will initiate a large class of candidates this evening and after the ceremonies will entertain at a banquet.

Mrs. Georgia Knox and little daughter Florence, of this city, are visiting relatives and other friends in Hartford City.
Columbia City Post: "Mrs. M. F. Drellinger, of Fort Wayne arrived in the city Friday morning from North Manchester, and is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Bolejack."

In addition to the temperance meetings announced yesterday, under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon league, Charles J. Orison will speak at Christ's Lutheran church Sunday morning.

The Misses Knight entertained the Friday Pedro club this week. The rooms were decorated with sweet peas. Mrs. Charlie Guild won the high prize, Mrs. Frank Lumbard the consolation, and Miss Rurode the visitor's prize. Miss Marks, of Chicago, was an out-of-town guest.

The T. A. G. club celebrated the first anniversary of its organization last evening at the home of Miss Evelyn Fisher, one of the members. A few guests were invited, and Miss May Jewell Smith, who is visiting in the city, was made a charter member. Dancing was the principal amusement.

Miss Zora Phillips, dramatic reader and graduate of the American conservatory of music, Chicago, will give a dramatic recital at Floral hall Monday night, April 27, under the auspices of Miss Philley's Monday night club. Miss Ethel Mossman and Ralph Willson will assist in the program with violin and vocal solos.

The Toledo Bee says: "Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Tillinghast gave a Dutch lunch last evening in honor of Mrs. Edward White, of Fort Wayne. Accepting their hospitality were Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Hubbard and guests, Mrs. White and Mrs. Minnie Graves Brown, of Fort Wayne, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Persons and Mrs. Thomas Campbell."

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

FREE LESSONS IN NEEDLE WORK

TSUNEO TAKAHASHI OF TOKIO, JAPAN.

A Needle Artist Without a Peer Will give free instructions to every one interested in this class of art work at our store
MONDAY, APRIL 27TH, to SATURDAY, May 2ND.

Prof. Takahashi is an artist of exceptional ability, and an adept at teaching and his methods are exceedingly interesting. To take lessons from such an expert, make needle work doubly fascinating.

He is at the service of as many as may come, and we hope a large number will avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

Hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.
THE RURODE DRY GOODS CO.
2444

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

Saving Money!

No one knows how easy it is to save money at a savings bank until they try it.

We have an army of grown people and children, who commenced in a small way and they are doing well.

Don't You Want to Join Them? ONE DOLLAR STARTS YOU.

CITIZENS' TRUST CO.,
Corner Clinton and Berry.

TURN IT
OVER
TO THE
WIFE
WHAT?
MONEY

HAVE you difficulty in saving money? Then turn it over to your wife. Make her custodian of your funds and she will bring it to the
ALLEN COUNTY
LOAN AND SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION,
Opposite Postoffice
on Clinton St.

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Commenced Business in 1820
General Offices 40 Counties in
Indiana. 132 E. Berry St.
CHARLES W. ORR, Mgr.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

BISHOP I. W. JOYCE

WILL OFFICIATE

Dedication of Handsome New
First M. E. Church Will
Occur May 24.

Sunday, May 24, has been definitely fixed for the formal dedication of the First Methodist Episcopal church. The handsome edifice at East Wayne and Lafayette streets is now rapidly nearing completion. The congregation was known as the Berry street church from its founding in 1828 down to the recent session of the North Indiana conference, which officially sanctioned the change in name. It is by many years the oldest M. E. church organization in Fort Wayne.

Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, of Minneapolis, will dedicate the new structure, his acceptance of the invitation having just been received. The bishop is returning from a missionary tour of South America and the Fort Wayne invitation reached him as he landed in New York on Tuesday of the present week. While the program has not yet been fully completed, it is certain that the services will be notable. The pastor, Rev. J. K. Walts, stated this morning that a number of former pastors of the congregation would be present, together with a number of other clergymen distinguished in Methodism, and that the exercises would embrace an all day program of great power.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right. Don't delay taking. Sold by Dreier & Bro.

MAKE A HOPEFUL FORECAST.

The attendance at the meeting of the democratic city central committee Thursday evening was the largest since the beginning of the campaign. The audience including practically every member of the committee, all the candidates and a number of leading democrats of the city. Chairman Melching addressed the meeting concerning plans for work in the several wards, and at the conclusion of his remarks reports were received from every section of the city. All were of the most encouraging character, and the general outlook for success of the democratic city ticket is regarded as exceptionally good.

Only Guaranteed Catarrh Cure

Hyomei Costs You Nothing if It Fails, Say Meyer Bros. & Co.

Among the many medicines upon the market that claim to cure catarrh, none but Hyomei has enough faith in its own merit to be willing to refund the money if it does not cure.

This remarkable remedy for catarrh kills the microbes and the germs of the disease and from its introduction has been sold under a positive guarantee to return the money to all dissatisfied customers. Meyer Bros. & Co. have sold thousands of Hyomei outfits in the last few years and have had only two customers ask for a return of the money, which in every instance was promptly and cheerfully returned. They stand ready today to refund the price to anyone who is not helped by Hyomei.

The complete outfit costs \$1.00 and comprises an inhaler, a bottle of Hyomei and a dropper. The inhaler will last a life time, and additional bottles of Hyomei can be obtained for 50 cents.

Breathe Hyomei for a few minutes four times a day, and your catarrh will grow better from the first day's use, and will be completely cured in a short time.

Do not try to cure catarrh with ordinary stomach medicines. Breathe the healing Hyomei, which goes to every part of the air passages and respiratory organs, killing the catarrh germs and preventing their growth.

It is the only treatment for catarrh where you can get your money back from the local dealer in case it does not help.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

ROME CITY SUNDAY SPECIAL

Leaves Fort Wayne at 6:00 a. m. and returning leaves Rome City at 7:00 p. m. 50c round trip.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

WILL ADMIT LARGE CLASS TOMORROW

Knights of Columbus Arrange
to Entertain Many Visitors Sunday.

Incidental to the initiation of a large class of candidates for membership, about eighty in number, Fort Wayne Knights of Columbus are preparing for a notable occasion tomorrow, when they will entertain many visitors from other cities. Excursions are to be run on several of the railroads and several hundred visitors will be present.

The exercises begin at 8 o'clock, when the first degree will be conferred in the Knights of Columbus hall, in the Lau building. Following this ceremony the knights will attend high mass at the Cathedral in a body, Rev. Father Fitzpatrick delivering the sermon. There will be special music, with orchestral accompaniment to the Cathedral choir.

During the afternoon the second and third degrees will be conferred and the day's program closes with a banquet to be given at Library hall at 7 o'clock. Hon. W. P. Breen will be toastmaster and the program of responses is an excellent one. Visiting knights are expected from Indianapolis, Lafayette, Logansport and other cities.

GOOD FOR CHILDREN.

The pleasant to take and harmless One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief in all cases of Cough, Croup and LaGrippe, because it does not pass immediately into the stomach, but takes effect right at the seat of the trouble. It draws out the inflammation, heals and soothes and cures permanently by enabling the lungs to contribute pure, life-giving and life-sustaining oxygen to the blood and tissues. Meyer Bros. & Co.

LEASING MORE LAND.

Elmer McNamara, of Roanoke, was in the city today. Mr. McNamara is the representative of an oil company recently organized at Roanoke, in which Fort Wayne men are the chief factors, and something like 2,500 acres of land have been leased near Aboit. Today Mr. McNamara went to New Haven to look after some additional leases in that vicinity.

A LOVE LETTER.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Fles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder, Mo., writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth." 25c at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

WOMAN FILES PETITION.

Minnie M. Jourdon, of Lagrange, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the federal court in this city. She was formerly in the mercantile business at Wolcottville, and places her liabilities at \$1,460.79, with assets of \$888.90. O. L. Ballou, of Lagrange, and R. F. Barr, of Kendallville, are attorneys for the petitioner.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS

Exhaustive Bromo-Quinine removes the cause. E. W. Grove's signature on box. 25 cents.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

HARRIS FILES ACCEPTANCE.

Attorney E. V. Harris last evening forwarded to Judge A. B. Anderson, of the United States court at Indianapolis, a letter announcing that he would accept the position as referee in bankruptcy which was tendered him some days ago. It is probable that the appointment will be made within a few days.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

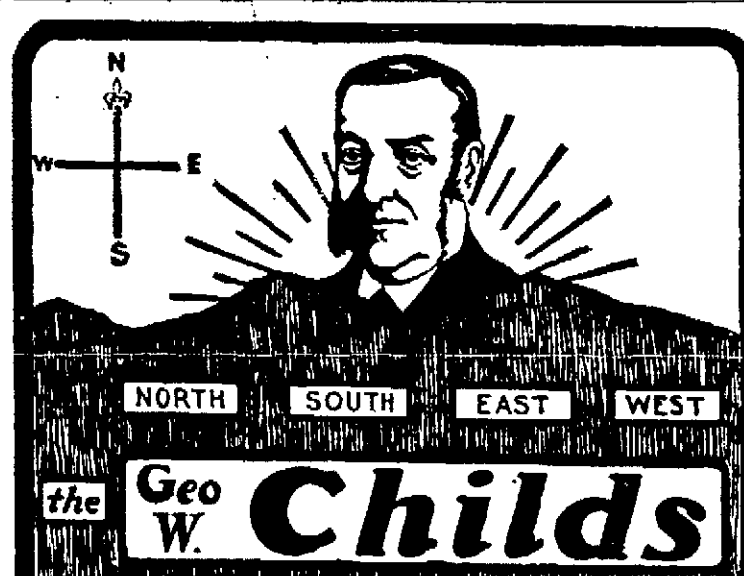
SUMMER COTTAGE FOR RENT.

A new and desirable summer cottage of five rooms, at Rome City, will be ready for renting purposes June 1st, and reservations of same can be made now. A row-boat and a fishing boat go with cottage. Rent, \$10 a week; strictly in advance. If you want to go to Rome City during June, July, August or September, now is a good time to engage your cottage. For particulars, address P. O. box 107, city. 4-20-tf.

For some of the newer ideas in Wall Papers, see Keil & Keil, 926 Calhoun.

Miss Zora Phillips, dramatic reader and graduate of the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, will give a dramatic recital at Floral hall Monday evening, April 27, under the auspices of Miss Philley's Monday evening class. Miss Phillips will be assisted by Miss Ethel Mossman (violin) and Mr. Ralph Willson (tenor). 25c

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.



Five Cent Cigar
has gained the respect
and confidence of men
who know something
about cigar quality—they
appreciate its worth, its
value, and recognize its
superiority

PATTON BROS.,
Distributors, Indianapolis.

BUTTE HAS NO WIRE SERVICE.

Butte, Mont., April 24.—Acting upon instructions from Superintendent McMichael, at Minneapolis, Manager Wild closed the local office of the Western Union Telegraph company at mid-night and announced that business through the company's office in this city would be entirely suspended until further notice. This order, Manager Wild stated, applies to all leased wires leading into Butte. The trouble arises out of a strike of messenger boys and the decision of the company to close its offices here followed an unsuccessful attempt to deliver its messages yesterday. Men were employed at \$5 per day, but were pelted with eggs and driven back to the office. The telegraph officials complain that the police protection given their employees is wholly inadequate.

NOTICE, T. P. A.

And all traveling men. Do not forget to attend State Convention, Friday and Saturday, at Indianapolis, May 1st and 2nd. Special train leaves at 6:25 Friday morning over Lake Erie & Western.
CON. W. SHULER, Sec.

George Whalen, of East Greighton avenue, who has been critically ill with typhoid fever, is convalescent.

Carnations given with each purchase tomorrow at the Greek Candy Factory, 1108 Calhoun Street, opposite Sisters' School.

LOCAL NEWS.

Decatur Journal: Mrs. W. C. Black, of Fort Wayne, arrived in the city Thursday afternoon and will be the guest of her brother C. L. Black and family for a short time.

Decatur Journal: Mrs. W. J. Vesey, of Fort Wayne, is in the city the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Dick Morrison and Miss Hattie Studabaker, and other relatives.

The central body of the Catholic Benevolent League of Indiana, elected officers Thursday evening as follows: President, A. A. Goeke; secretary, George Zurbuch; treasurer, William Tegtmeyer.

Decatur Journal: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Worman and children, of Fort Wayne, who have been in the city the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, returned to their home this morning. Mrs. Carpenter is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Worman.

Wayne tent No. 54, K. O. T. M., enjoyed a surprise from the supreme officers Thursday evening, those present being Great Commander John Meredith, K. K. Replogle and F. K. Enoch. There was a smoker and a number of addresses were made.

Wall Paper to Please you, cheap, too, at L. O. Hull's, 830 Calhoun St.

ATTENTION, EAGLES!

You are requested to meet at our hall Sunday, April 26, at 12 noon, to attend the funeral of Brother E. C. Hellsworth, which will be held at 2 o'clock at New Haven. Hacks have been provided for all who wish to go. F. L. CRALL, Sec.

Start a Savings Account With The Peoples Trust & Savings Co.

Capital, \$200,000.00
Security, \$400,000.00

3 PER CENT PAID ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

Loans made at reasonable rates and the least possible expense to borrowers.

DIRECTORS:

James M. McKay
William E. Moellering
M. C. MacDougal
Patrick J. McDonald
Henry Beadell
August E. C. Becker

William F. Breen
William L. Moellering
B. Fitzpatrick
Robert W. T. DeWald
John Morris, Jr.
William Stephan

OFFICERS:

William L. Moellering, President.
Robert W. T. DeWald, Vice President.
James M. McKay, Second Vice President.
Patrick J. McDonald, Secretary and Treasurer.
817 CALHOUN STREET.

The Throngs of Buyers At MERGENTHEIM'S BIG STORE

The past week has been greater than ever before in the history of this progressive firm, which goes to show that the public knows a good thing when they see it.

For this Week We Will Sell a Lot
of Street Hats, Worth \$2.25, for \$1.39

We have about fifty of these beautiful pink, light blue and red braid and mull trimmed Hats, worth \$2.00, at 99 cents.
An immense assortment of Children's School Hats from 19c up.

The Handsomest Dress Hats for Ladies and Children in
This or Any Other City.

We have the largest and finest selection of all kinds of face Veilings in the city.

Agent for Bendel's and Croft's Famous Street Hats.
Ask for Uncle Sam and Green Trading Stamps.

Mergentheim's,

704 Calhoun St. Opp. Court House.

If its a good thing Seavey's have it

Cock-A-Doodle-Do!

Keep your chickens out of the flower garden with our Galvanized Poultry Netting. All widths, from one to six feet. Costs less than laths and lasts forever. Poultry netting is also the best contrivance to fasten on your porch and let the clematis and vines trail upon. We sell the staples and tools to put the netting on with.



SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE
HARDWARE STORE

AN EVENT THAT MADE THE REPUBLIC GREAT.

France rendered invaluable service to the American revolution, and Napoleon I., in need of funds and ceding the vast territory of Louisiana to the United States for a mere pittance, contributed to a very great extent to the effectiveness of the Monroe doctrine.

Had Napoleon possessed the same greatness in colonization that he showed in commanding military bodies of men; had he seen fit he might have made out of the immense Louisiana an empire, greater, larger, more productive, more magnificent than the temporary empire which he established in Europe, and had he succeeded in that undertaking he would thereby have erected an almost insurmountable barrier against the Monroe doctrine. The chances are that this now famous and abroad much-dreaded American dogma never would have assumed its present importance and become the cause of so much anxiety on the part of foreign diplomatic chancelleries had the European powers at the beginning of the last century subjected themselves to the will and ambition of the first Napoleon. He and his enemies, therefore, helped to lay the foundation on which in later years was to be erected the Monroe doctrine.

In view of these historical facts one apparently is justified in saying that the festivities and ceremonies which will take place in St. Louis on April 30 mark not only the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana, but also the event which gave substantial strength and support to the ideas later on promulgated by President Monroe in his

annual message to congress and known today and ever since as the Monroe doctrine. With the world's fair at St. Louis before us and the Monroe doctrine being discussed by the governments of the world as it never was before, a short review of the history of the purchase of Louisiana is in order.

On October 1, 1800, a secret treaty was concluded at St. Ildefonso between France and Spain which came to be of importance to the United States. This was the treaty by which Louisiana was restored to France. In consideration of the elevation of the duke of Parma to the rank of king and the enlargement of his territory it was agreed that "his Catholic majesty will give the necessary orders so that France may occupy Louisiana the moment when his royal highness, the duke of Parma, shall be put in possession of his new state."

The United States was anxious concerning the effect of this upon its future, although the acquisition of Louisiana was not at first contemplated by the American government. Louisiana, at the beginning of the last century, for more than thirty years had been under Spanish dominion. When Napoleon's star was well in its ascendancy vague rumors came to this country that France was about to regain her lost colony. These rumors carried the information, also, that a great army was to be sent, which, as long as it remained in Louisiana, would be a standing menace to the peace of our western border.

The possession of the mouth of the

Mississippi, also, was a matter of vital importance, since only by the great river was there an effective outlet for our products of the vast country west of the mountains. So long as Louisiana remained a province of Spain there was little occasion for worry among those charged with the conduct of affairs in that day, because, by the treaty with Spain, freedom of navigation in the Mississippi and a free outlet to the sea had been secured to the United States.

To add to the anxiety caused by rumors of a change France had grown cold in her friendship for the United States and many of our citizens were pressing claims against that country on account of the spoliation of our commerce. All in all, the proposed recession of Louisiana to France was looked upon as being fraught with great danger to our welfare. It followed that the first efforts made by this government were to defeat the treaty of recession.

Our minister to England took occasion to point out to British officials the danger Napoleon's possessions in the new world might mean to British interests. An attempt was made to induce Spain to withdraw the treaty. During all the months these efforts were being made it was not definitely known that the French were to regain possession of Louisiana.

When, after many fruitless efforts, the American representatives were certain of the change, with admirable skill and tact they turned their attention to the question of purchase direct from France. Naturally

enough, the settlement of the claims of our citizens who had suffered by reason of French spoliations was made a part of the negotiations. In fact, as early as December, 1801, before it was yet definitely known whether Spain had receded the territory, Mr. Livingston hinted to one of the French ministers that a means existed of paying their debts, to which the reply was made, "None but spendthrifts satisfy their debts by selling their lands." Nevertheless, when the efforts of the United States to effect the purchase became successful, these claims were included in the terms of settlement.

From 1801 to 1803 efforts to induce Napoleon to part with his recently acquired colony were constantly made; but the failure of the treaty of Amiens to restore a permanent peace induced Napoleon to determine to transfer all the Louisianas to the United States. He consulted Berthier and Marbois. The conference lasted far into the night. Berthier opposed the cession, Marbois favored it.

Early the next morning Napoleon called Marbois and said: "I renounce Louisiana. It is not New Orleans alone that I wish to cede; it is all the colony, reserving nothing."

The interview took place April 10. The decision was made on the morning of the 11th. On the afternoon of the same day the negotiations opened by an abrupt question from Talleyrand to Robert R. Livingston, the American minister, whether the United States wished the whole of Louisiana. Livingston, who had been instructed to negotiate only for

New Orleans and the Mississippi as a boundary line, said: "No; we only want New Orleans and the Floridas."

But he soon found that he was dealing with a much larger question, and James Monroe arrived the same day from America with fresh instructions to aid in its disposition. Napoleon empowered Marbois to negotiate for France and instructed him to consent to the transfer, provided he could secure 50,000,000 francs. He did secure 80,000,000 francs, 20,000,000 francs of which were to be applicable to the extinguishment of claims against France and 60,000,000 francs was payable in cash to France. When it was concluded Napoleon said: "This accession of territory consolidates forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival who, sooner or later, will humble her pride."

On April 30, 1803, a treaty was entered into between the United States and the French republic. On the one hand the first consul, "desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship," ceded to the United States, in the name of the French republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory; while, on the other, the government of the United States engaged to pay to the French government 80,000,000 francs, exclusive of the sum to be agreed upon in settlement of debts due by France to citizens of the United States.

According to the second article of the convention between the United States and the French republic, signed

on the same day, April 30, 1803, or, by the French calendar of that time, the 10th day of Floreal, 11th year of the French republic, for the payment of this 80,000,000 francs the United States was required to create a stock of \$11,250,000, bearing the interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amsterdam or Paris. The principal of the stock was to be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States in annual payments of not less than \$3,000,000 a year, of which the payment was to begin 15 years after the date of the exchange of ratifications. It was agreed that the dollar of the United States should be fixed at 5.3333 francs, or 5 livres 8 sous tournois.

A second convention was entered into on the same day with respect to the debts due citizens of the United States. The amount of these claims was estimated at \$5,000,000, but as a result of the negotiations only \$3,750,000 was set aside for reimbursing American claimants. This sum, together with that paid to France direct, makes the \$15,000,000 which is commonly referred to as the price paid for Louisiana, comprising all that vast territory from which have been carved so many rich and populous states.

The stock issued in accordance with the treaty became known as the "Louisiana stock." The act of authorizing the loan provided that the secretary of the treasury might consent to discharge the stock in four equal annual installments, and also to shorten the time fixed by the convention for beginning reimbursement. Redemption of the stock be-

gan in 1812, and by 1823 the whole amount was paid. No stock was issued for the portion reserved to pay American citizens, their claims being paid in money, except \$11,731.02, carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1868.

The Louisiana purchase, achievement as it was, brought a host of troubles to our new republic. Some were of a domestic character, but the chief ones relate to the limits of the newly acquired territory. The boundary between the United States and Texas was the subject of contention. So firm were the United States authorities in their belief that the Louisiana purchase also covered West Florida that in 1811 troops were ordered to take possession.

Napoleon was destined to confine his work to Europe, and the United States to become the greatest of the nations of the earth by buying from Napoleon that which had within itself the making of the greatness of a nation. This same Louisiana which Napoleon sold is greater today than Europe dreams. It is greater than the people of the Louisiana purchase yet know. It is not developed; it is hardly settled. It has unexplored areas, it has enormous values in agriculture, timber and minerals, and all but half developed, though a century has passed since the Louisiana purchase became a part of the great republic.

Of all the purchases made by the nations in the history of the world, none has been so signally for the benefit of mankind, for the extension of civilization, nor for its aggrandizement, as has been that of Louisiana.

REV. DR. DRIVER SEIZED BY BANDITS.

Rev. Dr. John Merritte Driver, formerly pastor of Simpson M. E. church in this city, now successor to Rev. Dr. Thomas as pastor of the People's church, Chicago, has written the subjoined interesting story of his experience with bandits in Italy.

While visiting my dear friend, Antonio Petacci, on the Via del Ite, in Naples, my curiosity was greatly aroused by newspaper reports of all sorts of depredations committed with singular boldness by banditti, sometimes in the very environs of the city. It was on the road from Vesuvius to Naples, however, that the more serious attacks occurred and visitors from other lands, especially America, were the principal victims. It took me but a few days to decide to drive over this road some night, but I knew I must select a time when I could go without the knowledge of my host, as I was certain he would not hear to such an expedition. Little did I know the real dangers and hair-raising experiences I was destined to suffer or I should not have undertaken the trip, eager as I was to glean personal information of the manner in which the bandits were working.

All efforts to suppress the banditti had proved futile, and, as I now remember, not a single arrest had been made. Antonio explained this to me one evening by observing that no deed of violence had been reported and no misadventure had been detained longer than thirty hours.

From the accounts published I observed, moreover, that the despoiled were all foreigners, and I more than half suspected that the officers of the law were not seriously attempting to bring the robbers to justice.

Some of the victims had given thrilling accounts of their experiences. One young man, who was sight-seeing with his bride, had been suddenly captured in the Grotto di Pietro della Pace. The young woman was so greatly frightened that she was on the verge of hysterics, but it was soon proved that this was needless, for she was conducted back to Naples, a dozen miles, I should say, and left, with the most profuse apologies, at the gate not far from Virgil's tomb. A few hours later her husband rushed breathlessly to her side, safe enough, save for the loss of his money and valuables.

The young bridegroom, in addition to being filled with a most heart-rending fear for the safety of his bride, was subjected to rather harsh treatment. He was bound, gagged, taken back a short distance west of the north shore of Lake Avernus and treated to a fine exhibition of poniards and firearms. All of his money and valuables, including a very fine watch, were taken and he was left helpless. It required two hours of strenuous effort for him to release himself, but he was finally successful.

Another man was seized at or near the Torre del Greco, lifted into a carriage and hurried to a cave some-

where in Vesuvius. Unfortunately, he tried to make his escape and was speedily overpowered and beaten to insensibility. When he came to himself he was almost naked, divested of all his money and valuables and wandering aimlessly along the highway that leads from Resina to Portici.

In spite of these stories I was not deterred from my purpose to see for myself what these outlaws were about. I did not fear peril and I decided upon a time to penetrate into this world of crime and mystery. By leaving my money, watch and other valuables at Naples I could secure myself against loss. The escape, I thought, need not consume more than twenty-four hours.

Accordingly, one morning I secreted all my effects, except about 25 scudi, in my room, informed the good Signora Petacci that I was going on a short tramp across the country, and would probably not return till the following day, and departed. I first went around the bay to Pompeii and registered at the Hotel Diomedea, signing my Italian name, Giovanni Merito Cocchiere, thus concealing in some measure my identity. Indeed, the proprietor supposed that I was a Piedmontese, beguiled by the name and my complexion. I then went out to take observations. I walked down to the water's edge, back to the Stazione di Termini, across to the office of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons, where I had a glass of tamarino, up into the somber streets

of old Pompeii, gave the inevitable tip of una botiglia di vino to the government flunkie, and observing that it was now 2 o'clock, returned to the Diomedea and ordered my lunch.

All this time I had been planning my invasion of banditdom. My plan was to make my way to Mar-siglia and dismiss my conveyance. There I would hire another for an indefinite number of hours, and drive up Vesuvius to the Stazione di Fero-via Funicolare, arriving there about sunset or a little later. I would have my coachman wait while I descended to the crater, then I would descend to the station and invite him to dine with me, all the time cultivating his good graces. Then I would order him to drive me across country to Naples, a distance of from fourteen to sixteen miles, according to the route chosen.

The night was not one to reassure my mind, neither were the expressions of my driver of a nature to quiet the nerves of a man who by nature was inclined to timidity. All about was an inky blackness. The night was suffocatingly dark, save for the funeral glow, once in a great while, from the summit of Vesuvius. The clouds were so laden that I could not see my coachman on the box, nor could he, so he informed me, see his horses. The road from Naples to Vesuvius was the favorite haunt of the brigands at this time, and the uncanny hours for our drive were usually chosen for their operations.

My coachman expostulated: "Robbers! Thieves! Villains! Murderers! Abduction! Imprisonment! Torture! Death!" His mouth became a veritable volcano eruptive with epithets. But I was inexorable in spite of his horrible prophecies.

It was about 11 o'clock when we left the trattoria half way up Vesuvius. The night was warm, and here and there we could see feeble yellow lights battling with the blackness through windows of vineyard cottages clinging to the mountain side. Once, near Gigli, I heard the distant notes high and clear, of some serenade, some giovinetto doubtless, flinging kisses in song—O bad dolcissimi! to his divine innamorata.

All had been so peaceful that I had settled myself back in the cushions of the coach, feeling that my ride was to be uneventful, so far as encounters with the bandits were concerned. But this reverie was short-lived, for suddenly, as if rising by magic out of the ground, a man glided, rather than walked, between the wheels and the body of the carriage. He thrust a revolver into my face and, with a voice which I can never forget, he fairly hissed:

"Money! Money! Be quick!" Involuntarily I knocked the revolver from my face and would have seized my assailant by the throat, but at that moment a pair of strong arms from the opposite side of the carriage dragged me to the floor. In the meantime the horses had stopped and I was completely at the mercy of

the scelleratti.

Again money was demanded, though no effort was made to rifle my pockets, and I said: "I am poor! For the love of God, search me and be convinced!"

But you are an American, even if you do speak Italian and have an Italian name."

"I was then convinced that they had read my register at the Hotel Diomedea and had followed me from Pompeii."

"Then you have money. All Americans are rich."

"No! Search me!" But this they refused to do.

"But you are Signor Rockefeller and you can get money."

This remark aroused me to a keen sense of danger I had not thought of before. Having been taken for the young American multi-millionaire, and having been found without funds, the many plans of imprisonment for ransom which might be resorted to came to my mind. I was quite sure if they believed they had taken a man of so great wealth they would not give him up for less than a small fortune. How to convince them of their mistake was the controlling thought with me. In vain I denied that I was Rockefeller and protested against being taken for the young American.

The team was whirled back toward Vesuvius by one of the bandits, who had leaped to the box and seized the reins. In a moment we were flying

at a break-neck speed, whither I could not tell. I could only sit there with visions of cave prisons and other tortures while some huge ransom was extorted for my liberty. I was just resigning myself to my fate when I was startled by the hurried clattering of armored hoofs. Suddenly my team was stopped and my captors leaped from the carriage and disappeared in the darkness. But scarcely were they gone when I was surrounded by a troop of Italian soldiers—soldati di cavalleria.

"Caught at last, you villain!" cried the officer in command, "caught at last!"

I tried to interrupt him, but in vain.

"Ah, Messillina, the papers all over the world will ring tomorrow with the news of your capture, and many a mother will say: 'Blessed be God! And the multitude will hiss and thunder: 'Vengeance!' And I, Pietro Vincenza, will have the gratitude of all men, not excepting our good King Humbert and the Holy Father. Come, speak up, Tomaso, tell me how many crimes have you committed?"

"Signor," I said, "I am an American gentleman."

At this he roared with laughter.

"Can you speak English?" he said with fine scorn.

"Yes," I replied, and in proof of it poured out a torrent of indignant protests against the treatment I was receiving. At last one of the soldiers

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

The British matron is apt to grumble, and frequently with reason, at the dearth and incivility of the British tradesman. But she may thank her lucky stars she does not live in Portugal, where the government itself is a shopkeeper. It does not, it is true, deal in every article of ordinary daily use. But it holds a monopoly in a good many of them, including such widely dissimilar commodities as loaf sugar and pins, bicycles and tobacco.

If a resident in Portugal wants any of these things he has to buy from the government, through their accredited agents, or go without, says Pearson's Weekly.

The result is, of course, precisely that which invariably follows in the wake of all state monopolies—the buyer pays more than he ought, and he as a rule gets at the same time an inferior article. Sometimes a government monopoly inflicts not only inconveniences, but actual suffering, involving even danger to health on those subject to it.

A typical case in point is the salt monopoly of Greece. In Britain salt sells retail at about a half-penny a pound. In Greece it costs anywhere from two-pence to five-pence, according to the quality and the locality where it is vended. The peasants often cannot afford

even the former sum. So they go without and sickness is the result, intensifying in its turn the poverty that was its original, though indirect cause.

Sometimes they dig shallow pans in the sand and by the sea shore, and allow the tide to fill them.

Afterwards the blazing sun dries up the water, and a thin coating of coarse and inferior salt is left. This they eagerly and carefully scrape together, and utilize to flavor their soups and stews. But it is illegal, of course, and hundreds of prosecutions, followed by imprisonments, constitute the regular and inevitable sequel. The soldiers, too, invariably destroy the salt pans wherever they find them, and this not infrequently leads to resistance on the part of the owners thereof, and bloodshed.

The Greek government also possesses a monopoly in the trade in petroleum, matches, playing cards and cigarette papers, but comparatively little opposition is excited by any of these. Still, they each and everyone of them press more or less heavily on a by no means rich community.

Petroleum is a monopoly of the Spanish government, and salt used to be. But the latter impost was so bitterly resented that the peasantry in whole districts actually rose in arms against it.

Then, seeing civil war imminent, the government gave in, and in place of creating a state "corner" in salt, decreed themselves the sole makers and sellers of gunpowder.

This latter monopoly still exists. The gunpowder sold in virtue of it in the towns is first rate in quality, although exorbitant in price. But in the remote provinces, and especially in those known or suspected to be tainted with "Carlism," the reserve stocks are, it is commonly averred, largely powdered charcoal.

Nor is this a solitary instance of a government monopoly being utilized for political ends. The presidents of Colombia have long arrogated to themselves the right to supply ice, among other things, to the inhabitants of that turbulent little republic.

Now ice, in the moist, hot climate or that part of South America, is as much a prime necessity of life as water is in Britain in summer, or coal in winter. Without it, during the greater portion of the year, meat or fish will taint in an hour or two, and liquids are undrinkable.

So, when a town or a district rebels, or a province refuses to pay its taxes, the government, instead of sending troops to the disaffected region, simply cuts off its supply of ice. This quickly brings the inhabitants to

reason—far more quickly, in fact, than fighting, which your true native-born Colombian regards as simply a sort of more than ordinary exciting pastime.

Besides ice, the government of Colombia has a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of opium, salt, cigarettes and gambling houses. The profits on the three former are nominally, at all events—very great; but those accruing to the latter have enabled successive presidents, after more or less brief spells of office, to retire to Paris and live there in luxury for the rest of their lives.

Tobacco is a government monopoly in Italy, France, Austria and Japan. In the latter country the rules regarding its sale and manufacture are particularly stringent. All the tobacco leaf grown in the country has to be delivered to the government at a fixed rate, and is then re-sold to the manufacturers at another rate, and of course, an enhanced one, which is also fixed by the government.

The state further arrogates to itself the right to limit the area devoted to tobacco cultivation, and even to order the destruction of growing crops should it see fit to do so.

The net result of the monopoly is to add the comparatively small sum of about £1,000,000 a year to the Japanese revenue, while increasing the price of tobacco and cigars at least one hundred per cent.

Cotton, yarn and matches constitute

"With the approach of spring each year we are in receipt of bags full of letters from all sections of the United States in regard to the mushroom and how to distinguish it from the toadstool," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

"How can one tell a mushroom from a toadstool?"

"That question is asked thousands of times a year all over this broad land and the wisacre usually proceeds to explain how it can be done. But, if left to his own devices in the field and forced to distinguish the edible from the poisonous fungi he would probably kill himself. You cannot tell a mushroom from a toadstool, because a mushroom is a toadstool. What you desire to learn is to tell the edible from the poisonous toadstools. Before entering into this it may be well to shatter the fable that mushrooms mature in a single night. They do no such thing; the development of the plant sometimes requiring weeks after the spawns have begun its reproductive action. It is true that the buttons appear above the earth during the night, but then so do many other forms of vegetable life, and if you will take the trouble to measure a young blade of corn you will find that it grows much more rapidly than a mushroom."

"Presuming that the general appearance of the edible toadstool, or mushroom, is fairly well known to the seeker after more information, the first thing to learn is that the common table variety almost invariably grows in meadows, never in the woods or on the trunks of trees, and has pink or brown gills according to its age. The white gilled ones, so far as has been learned, poisonous. The stem of the edible one must be cylindrical and solid, and it must have a ring, or traces of one, near the top. It must have no bulb at the base and no scales, those having these characteristics being dangerous if not deadly. The most important point for the novice to bear in mind is never to gather the small buttons unless they clearly show a connecting membrane between the top and the stalk, and even then it is best to avoid the undeveloped ones, for until they have attained half their full growth it is frequently impossible, even for the expert, to classify them."

"Edible fungi comprise thousands of species so closely allied that great skill is required to distinguish them. Yet it is always safe to eat those that bear the characteristics already mentioned. It is always dangerous to eat those that have begun to decay or are not sound in every way, not because of their condition, but owing to the increased difficulty in determining their food value. It has been said by scientists that in every country of the temperate and torrid zones there grow enough edible mushrooms to almost entirely feed the population. The plant being a great delicacy, its points should be a matter of pleasant study for the epicure. The number of species which have been eaten and found to be either safe or dangerous is proportionately small.

"One enthusiast I know of has gone so far as to live for several weeks solely on those found in his travels, and catalogued 72 varieties that he found and tried, with varying success, although he did not kill himself.

"There are two species which are very dangerous and which on casual inspection by the novice resemble the common field mushroom. They are known as the deadly agaric and the fly agaric, the former being very dangerous and the latter very common. The fly agaric is even more common than the ordinary mushroom and is used to manufacture a house fly poison. It grows in groves of pine trees and near the roadside and prefers a poor soil. It attains a large size and is always found singly. Its gills are white, never that delicate pink that pleases the eye in the edible variety, and it has a hollow stem fringed with scales. Its most striking

ing feature is its color, always a bright red or yellow, over which are sprinkled white spots, and a navy collar hangs down the stalk. Notwithstanding these prominent features that mark it for an enemy, it has been the experience of years that it is more frequently mistaken for the edible mushroom than any other of the thousands of varieties that abound all over the world. Good mushrooms are never red or yellow. The deadly agaric, scientifically known as "amanita phalloides," grows singly in woods and on the edge of fields and chooses a slightly better soil than its less dangerous brother. The simplest way to tell it from the edible is to break the stalk, which in the agaric is hollow or filled with tiny threads, or to note whether it has the collar beneath the gills, which the good kind has not.

"Now that it may be a simple matter to distinguish the good from the bad, let it be remembered that the common mushroom has always the following points: a smooth crown, with pink gills that change to brownish purple when matured, a solid stem with a ring near the middle, and no bulbous base. The fly agaric is branded with a top covered with warts, has gills that are always white, and a large ring or collar about the upper stalk, the latter being hollow or filled with threads, except at the base, where it has a scanty bulb.

"The deadly agaric also has white gills, hollow stalk, solid and bulbous at the base, but the top is not always covered with warts. Avoid all that are brilliant in coloring and bear in mind that mushrooms safe to eat are nearly always found in moist meadows. Regard for size is a good path to follow, the common meadow mushroom having a stalk shorter than the width of the top, which latter never becomes flat until approaching decay. In the poisonous kinds the top is much smaller than the height of the stalk and flattens out very soon after leaving the earth. Its breadth is from six to eight inches, while that of the common variety is never more than four. The substance in the edible fungi is more solid than in the others.

"There are many other varieties that are known to be edible, but their distinguishing characteristics are so closely allied to those of the poisonous varieties that it is not safe for the tyro to attempt gathering them. Let the facts that have been set forth be kept well in mind and there need be no reasonable cause for mistakes. Only those who have prided themselves on their knowledge—generally acquired from lore—have usually been victims in their lack of it, and even enthusiasts in the craft require years of study in the field before they attempt unusual varieties."

REV. DR. DRIVER SEIZED BY BANDITS

(Continued From Page Eleven.)

diers thrust a lantern in my face, peered at me intently for a moment, and then exclaimed:

"Many times have I seen this gentleman on the Via Toledo, in the Galleria Reale, and at Monte Oliveto."

Then another soldier advanced, and after scrutinizing me closely said:

"I, too, remember him well. A thief of a cabman, on the Via Nazionale, not far from the Aquarium, was trying to rob him and had rallied a mob of not less than 300 of the vilest scoundrels to his assistance, when fortunately I passed that way and rescued him. A right gallant gentleman he was, too, for he pressed a handful of lire in my hand, and then slipped away before I had a chance to commend him to the care and keeping of the Holy Mother of God."

That was sufficient. I was released, and the dozen or more troopers galloped away into the darkness, leaving me half regretting that they had not taken me with them.

Once more we turned toward Naples, but my coachman was completely unmanned with terror, and I, after the alarming experiences of the night, was far from cheerful. We traveled on several miles, however, without incident, when suddenly the horses shied out of the road and almost upset the carriage. In vain the coachman urged them forward. Each moment they became more frantic, and finally, fearing that they would wheel about and get away from us entirely, I ordered the coachman to desist so that I could get out and reconnoiter. Aided by a small pocket lantern, I found the highway and began to search for the object that had so frightened the horses. I had not gone more than twenty feet, or possibly thirty, when I heard groans, and in a moment stumbled over a woman lying at the side of the road, and only a few feet away a little babe.

"Heaven help!" she moaned.

"What has happened? Who are you? Why are you here? Are you badly hurt? What can I do for you?" I confess that I was distressed and frightened.

Without opening her eyes she moaned in Italian: "Where am I? Where is little Johnny? Ah, now I understand. I am dead; I am in Paradise. It was time. Paradise is for the miserable. And I have suffered

THIN PEOPLE

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so much! Now I shall be better. But my little Johnny!"

She swooned away, and I was at a loss to know what to do. At that moment I turned, drawn by some subtle influence, and at my elbow stood a rudely clad contadino. Involuntarily I stepped aside. He bent over the prostrate form a moment and then threw up both hands and screamed.

"She is my poor sister!"

His anguish was something frightful, and such horrible curses upon her betrayer rolled, fairly boiled, out of his mouth as I had never heard before.

In the presence of such sorrow speech was dumb. I emptied my purse into his reluctant hand, and leaping into my carriage, besought my coachman to drive with all haste to Naples.

Just at dawn we reached the Hotel Tramontano. I leaped to the sidewalk, paid the coochiere the stipulated fee, adding thereto twice the usual tip, and dismissed him.

"Are you sick?" said the porter as I entered the hotel.

"No, James, only a little weary," I replied.

Not for the wealth of a Rothschild would I take such a risk again.

GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE IN BUSINESS

(Continued From Page Eleven.)

tute monopolies of the Chinese government, but it gets very little out of either of them, probably because of the utter corruption existing among the officials who administer and manage them.

In France, on the other hand, the match monopoly is most lucrative, bringing in every year a very substantial addition to the nation's revenues. It ought to, for the matches it places upon the market are probably the worst and dearest in the whole world, as any reader of this article who has ever had the misfortune to be obliged to use them will doubtless testify.

But of all government monopolies that relating to intoxicants is at once the most easily imposed and, when it is desired so to be, by those imposing it, the most profitable.

Costa Rica's president is said to make a million sterling a year out of his state rum "trust." The rum sold is such as would eat holes through the boilerplates of an Atlantic liner, but the natives consume it with gusto, and seem to thrive on it and grow fat. Even worse is that foisted by the Portuguese government on the negroes inhabiting their African possessions. It has been described by one of their own consuls as "a raw potato spirit 170 to 180 degrees over proof," and as "absolutely poisonous to Europeans." Nevertheless two blacks consume large quantities of it, and do not, as a general rule, appear to be much the worse for it.

Spirit monopolies such as these, however, are but local in their effect. That recently perfected by the Tsar's government embraces practically the whole Russian empire.

Vodka (the national beverage) and all other drinks except wine, beer, porter and mead, have been decreed the monopoly of the state.

In each province the government has established spirit stores of its own, and distributes its own brandy and whisky, put up in its own bottles or jars ready for consumption, and sealed with its own seal.

Nor are the retailers ordinary publicans. On the contrary, they are merely the paid servants of the government. They have no particular interest in pushing the sale of their spirituous wares. Rather, indeed, the contrary. Nevertheless, the monopoly brings in every year a substantial sum to the Tsar's exchequer, while conferring good rather than evil upon those it chiefly affects.

The same remark applies, too, to "the Swiss government monopoly in alcohol, out of which a clear net profit of about a million sterling has been forthcoming for many years past.

PNEUMONIA IS ROBBED OF ITS TERRORS

by Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the racking cough and heals and strengthens the lungs. If taken in time it will prevent an attack of pneumonia. Refuse substitutes. Sold by Dreier & Bro.

TEMPERANCE

DRINK HABIT AMONG WOMEN.

One Phase of the Temperance Question Which Deeply Affects Home and Social Life of Country.

While every phase of the temperance question has a vitality and an importance that demands the most serious thought, conscientious discussion and unceasing effort, there is one phase which goes to the heart of every God-fearing, country-loving man and woman, and that is, the drink habit among American women.

In August, 1900, in my report to the Catholic Total Abstinence convention, without any thought of sensationalism or of criticism, I cited the testimony of authorities on the subject—alienists, physicians, scientists, and those having charge of inebriate institutions—because I thought that their evidence would carry greater weight than could mine. The press of the country took the question up, and for awhile excitement ran high. The investigations then started by the metropolitan press resulted in an absolute verification of the truthfulness of the statements made in my report, which report was further corroborated by additional testimony from eminent physicians and well-known clergymen who were interviewed on the question at issue.

The greatest furor seemed to center round Dr. Cyrus Edson's statement regarding drinking among society women, and interviews with many women members of the social class bristled with indignation or ran smooth with a thin veneer of apology for the custom, but no society woman whose position was secure and free from blame allowed herself to be interviewed on the subject.

There are society women who are leaders in all that is pure, lofty, refined, intellectual, charitable and philanthropic, at whose door no such charge could be made—but there are others. What was said concerning the drink habit, whisky-teas, punch-howls, receptions, afternoon poker games, with high balls, gin fizzes and cocktail refreshments, is true, every word true,

women should also go down under its deadly influence—the whom men have always called the "weaker vessel?"

Some one has said that clergymen and physicians wield more influence in human lives and affairs than do any other class of men. However true this may be, one thing is certain, women themselves have almost unlimited power as regards society and its practices. They can be less worldly and more spiritual; they can put the seal of condemnation upon society's drinking customs; they can exclude strong drink from functions in which they are concerned; they can avow themselves total abstainers, that the light of their good example may be a guide to their hapless sisters in life's valleys and shadows. They can teach little children the danger that lurks in the wine glass. Oh, what cannot women do when their hearts shall be moved by Divine pity like unto that which filled the heart of Him "Who so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son for its redemption!"—Leonora M. Lake, in Union Signal.

THE CURSE OF INTemperance.

Material Advancement Cannot Go Hand in Hand with Indulgence in Alcoholic Drinks.

Our attention has been called to a most interesting and valuable essay entitled "Moral Psychological Phenomena," by Dr. Anna M. Henry, of Pattonsburg, Mo., in which this talented lady exhaustively reviews the influence and causes that lead up to the formation of the habit of intemperance in the use of alcoholic liquors, and the psychic phenomena connected therewith, together with a portrayal of the results reasonably sure to follow from such a habit, and an outline of the rational remedial procedures to be adopted to prevent and relieve such disaster.

The doctor premises with the statement that the child (especially a boy) inherits a morbid psychic state (due to the indulgence of one or both parents in alcoholic liquors), which results as he approaches maturity, and in seductive surroundings, in a below-normal power of resistance to the tempter. She reviews the successive steps by which a promising youth becomes a drunkard, faithfully depicts the dreadful results of such a downward course, and rightfully attaches great importance to the inherited and acquired psychic forces at work in the final production of the physical, moral and financial wreck resulting, and as a remedy advises wise legislation, but above all the importance of education before birth by temperance in ancestry and by careful education along these lines in early life, believing that by following this course the sin of drunkenness will become gradually less general and finally be reformed altogether.

We have long held many of the identical views so entertainingly presented by Dr. Anna Henry, without, however, recognizing, acknowledging or even admitting so all-governing a control of the psychic phenomenon in influencing the formation of a drunkard as is so strenuously held by her, believing that young men often become hard drinkers recklessly, carelessly and thoughtlessly, in a kind of spirit of bravado acquired by too promiscuous companionship and in low, if not degrading and disreputable, surroundings. A young man is known by the company he keeps, or would be if the true facts were generally known, and hence if he be wise in this direction and his selection, and have good advisers, he will almost never become a drunkard. So, it seems to us, the vast preponderance of proof of the power of "psychological phenomena" is thrown on the side of preventing and retarding the production of drunkards rather than vice versa.

In our opinion, the most powerful deterrent and absolute preventer of intemperance in this country to-day is the absolute demand of business that its employees must be untrammelled from the influence of alcohol. The armies of the immense transportation companies cannot even have their well-regulated "canteen," nor show the effects of liquor during the hours of duty, and in general business the same lines are being drawn tighter. This whole scheme is a silently-working one, much easier of adjustment than any legislation could possibly be, and vastly more effective. When the hereditarily poor and uneducated classes learn the lesson, that is now inevitable in this country, that material advancement (perhaps existence itself) cannot go hand in hand with the use of alcohol, people will soon learn that they have little use for it as a beverage—Medical Talk for the Home.

Warns Army Against Alcohol.

The hereditary prince of Sax-Meiningen, commander of the Sixth army corps, who issued an order recently advising soldiers to lodge complaints when they were ill treated, has issued another corps order against drunkenness. He points out to privates the damaging effects of alcohol on the health and usefulness of men and directs the regimental doctors to demonstrate to the soldiers its evil effects, authoritatively and in a kindly manner. About 1,700 instances of drunkenness were punished last year in the Sixth corps, numbering 25,000 men.

Having Good Effect.

As a result of the new English licensing bill, which prohibits the serving of drink, one publican is said to have sent a type-written letter round to certain customers informing them that he must henceforth request the discontinuance of their custom. The liquor forces throughout England have taken cognizance of the fact that the new bill is being strictly enforced and they are therefore conducting their business accordingly.

Umbrellas recovered and repaired. Feldman's Umbrella Store, Calhoun street, opposite the Cathedral.

3-16-tf

Try The Sentinel Went Columns.

Happy Homes



One of the essentials of the happy homes of to-day is a fund of information as to right living and the best methods of promoting health and happiness. With proper knowledge, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and are of not less value than the using of the most wholesome foods and the selecting of the best medicinal agents when needed. With the well-informed, medicinal agents are used only to nature needs assistance and while the importance of cleansing the system effectually, when bilious or constipated, has long been known, yet until within recent years it was necessary to resort to oils, salts, extracts of roots, barks and other cathartics which were found to be objectionable and to call for constantly increased quantities.

Then physicians having learned that the most excellent laxative and carminative principles were to be found in certain plants, principally in the leaves, the California Fig Syrup Co. discovered a method of obtaining such principles in their purest condition and of presenting them with pleasant and refreshing liquids in the form most acceptable to the system and the remedy became known as—Syrup of Figs—as figs were used, with the plants, in making it, because of their agreeable taste.

This excellent remedy is now rapidly coming into universal use as the best of family laxatives, because it is simple and wholesome and cleanses and sweetens the system effectually without disturbing the natural functions and without unpleasant after effects and its use may be discontinued when it is no longer required.

All who would enjoy good health and its blessings should remember that it is the one remedy which physicians and parents well-informed approve and recommend and use and which they and their little ones alike enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all reliable druggists, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, in original packages only, having the name of the remedy—Syrup of Figs—and the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.

That Norka flavor—there was never anything like it.

It's so delicious that housewives are using Norka in making desserts, as well as for a breakfast food.

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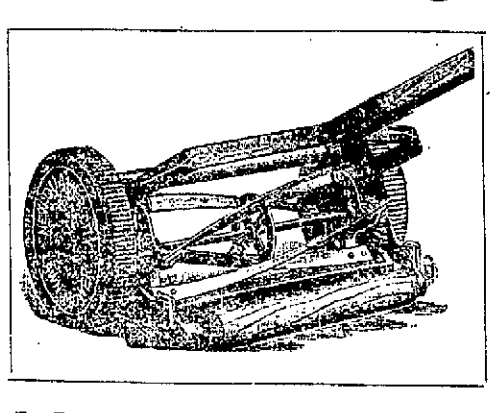
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Richer Than Wheat Better Than Meat

Norka is packed while hot in a sealed airtight package, which keeps in all of the original flavor of the oats and keeps out dust and insects. The cereal thus protected.

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The shares of the Alaska Development company sold at one time on the Seattle market at a few cents per share. Since the strike on their property it has advanced to \$15.00 per share bid and none offered.

INVEST NOW, while this special block certificate is on the market. This special offer will only be for a short time. The majority of the directors of this company are well known business men of Fort Wayne.

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108 West Wayne St.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY

JAMES K. HACKETT TO-NIGHT.

Mr. James K. Hackett will present "The Crisis" at the Masonic Temple this evening. The production will be one of the leading events of the season and the last dramatic performance of note. It will be Mr.

ment in her anatomy; but, of course, neither were in evidence. So it was left to mere mortals to sit up in astonishment and wonder at the beauty of this rose-bud garden of girls that surround Miss Anna Held in "The Little Duchess," and reserve to ourselves the query: "Where did they

portation should and will be prohibitive. Anna Held, the witch, has increased her value as a star attraction tenfold and any effort on the part of her own republic to reclaim her will certainly stir up strife here. Just what is the spell exercised and how it is brought about is for her to answer. Her charms are all equally attractive and alluring. Her eyes first attract. Nothing like them were seen in this country until she came here. A poet might sing of the stars and their light in the darkness. He would fail if he undertook to sing of the fiery coyness and unfathomable kindling of Anna Held's eyes. And her mouth, with its full lower lip and sharp moulded upper, suits the eyes perfectly—what they promise they can perform. Her smile speaks of a nature rich in oriental color, a temperament ardent and generous as the Andalusian sun, and her movement unfolds and utters what her smiles can only hint at. At times her motions on the stage are as swift as leaping flame, with an infallible audacious grace that warms and exhilarates the bachelor like old wine. At other times she lifts her bosom like a full breasted bird and twists like a serpent, her head poised on her throat like a flower on its stem.

"When she is on the stage the audience is always conscious of a ravishing suspense. Then every movement is filled with interest and her influence is irresistibly acknowledged. It is the Anna Held smile which is most effective in her combination of appealing physical allurements and it has never been underestimated in its value, for it establishes the cordiality between actress and audience. She comes down to the footlights after her first entrance. Her eyes are ablaze and her rich red lips are parted. There flashes upon the audience two rows of white teeth. Her mouth slowly opens. Her dimples deepen in each cheek. Sunbeams seem to dance brighter in her eyes. A stray ray of calcium brings into view the interior

bert Wilke, Edouard Durand, Knox Wilson, the lilliputian actor, Franz Ebert, Louise Boyce, Annie St. Tel. Katherine Bell, Luella Drew, Billy Norton, Adelaide Orton.

Miss Held's engagement at the



JAMES K. HACKETT.

Temple is for one performance only on Monday evening.

THE LILLIAN MORTIMER CO.

Beginning Tuesday matinee at the Temple theater Lillian Mortimer (perhaps the most popular of the stock stars that visit Fort Wayne) will start an engagement with her capable company of twenty-five players for five nights, with daily bargain matinees, producing at Tuesday matinee "The Princess of Patches," Tuesday night her late success, "Jess of Old Virginia," will be given for the first time here. A splendid specialty bill, consisting of five big acts, will be interspersed between the acts of the play. A car load of special scenery is transported by the company, enabling them to offer a superbly mounted, as well as capably acted, play. Ladies will be admitted with a fifteen-cent ticket Tuesday evening, when accompanied by the holder of a thirty-cent ticket, if secured before 6 p. m. Tuesday.

OLD-FASHIONED COLLARS IN.

Efforts were made in several fashionable coteries throughout the coun-

try last summer to revive a collar in vogue in 1830, and a slight measure of success attended the movements. Its friends will try it again this season. What dressmakers style the 1830 collar is really a scarf. It is a straight scarf or length of material shortened up lengthways and sideways by being drawn up in numerous rows of shirring. The shirring should be executed over cotton cord; "lamp wick," old style, has been used for the purpose, but any cable cord heavy enough will serve the turn. The scarf is then fitted on the shoulders and pinned down where the lines prove becoming. It is then popularly supposed to become a "collar," vice scarf resigned. After being spread

LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN.

Advocates of the emancipation of women from the legal thralldom to which they have been subjected ever since the beginning of the world have reason to congratulate themselves upon the progress made in recent years. This tardy but gradual and increasing recognition of the legal status of women has evoked much legislation in regard to the domestic relations, the result of which has been to practically abolish the theory of entitly of man and wife, so long a popular notion in legal terminology and practice. The philosopher Hume states that "between married persons the cement of friendship is by the laws supposed so strong as to abolish all division of possessions and has often in reality the force assigned to it." In his criticism of this statement Huxley speaks in the more modern spirit when he says: "Family affection in the eighteenth century may have been stronger than in the nineteenth, but Hume's bachelor experiences can surely alone explain his strange account of the suppositions of the marriage law of that day and their effects. The law certainly abolished all division of possessions, but it did so by making the husband sole proprietor."

Under the old Roman law there were three modes of marriage—confarreatio, a sacramental rite, only permitted to patricians, where the ceremony consisted of the two parties eating a wafer together; coemptio, where a man purchased a wife in market, and usus, in which case he possessed her, and time formed the bond—legally stated as "possession under the statute of limitations."

The earnings of the steel trust fell off \$1,250,000 during the last quarter.



ANNA HELD IN "THE LITTLE DUCHESS."



ANNA HELD'S FENCING GIRLS.

Hackett's second appearance in Fort Wayne and he will no doubt be greeted by a big audience.

ANNA HELD "THE LITTLE DUCHESS."

A very familiar figure in the windows of picture dealers is that of a young woman neatly clad in a black fencing costume, the sombre tone of skirt, gloves, sleeves and stockings relieved by a snowy white blouse ornamented with a single heart. Whether or not the real heart beating underneath is equally single may have been a troublesome problem to extreme youth of all ages; for the wearer of the black and white fencing costume is invariably "One of Anna Held's Fencing Girls," and a member, therefore, of what has been and is billed as the "handsomest chorus in the world." Now, it is one thing for Mr. Ziegfeld, the manager of Miss Anna Held and her company in "The Little Duchess," to advertise a particularly handsome chorus, and quite another for the chorus to materialize which, from all reports, did in the case of Miss Held's chorus, as according to newspaper accounts, they form a group of unusually pretty women, in fact as one writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer has said: "If Venus had dropped into the Grand for a few hours last evening she might have grown jealous by the display of beauty; if Juno's graceful daughter Terpsichore had sat across the aisle a like feeling might have found lodg-

manage to gather such beauties in one organization?"

A CLEVER PERSONALITY.

Anna Held will appear at the Temple Monday evening in "The Little Duchess." The musical play has been staged magnificently, according to reports, and is performed by a strong company, including a chorus of handsome women.

The following appreciation of Miss Held is from her press agent's scrap book: "It was a number of years ago that Miss Held first came to America. She could neither sing nor speak English. She had beauty and grace on her side. She talked with her eyes in a language more captivating than her French—a language which could be understood without the aid of a dictionary or a phrase book other than that which Mother Nature gives to all her children—a language as old as history and as winning as beauty can make it. Through this medium she compelled recognition. She comes now schooled in English and thus doubly equipped she is more of a witch in her witchery than ever. France must miss her very much. It must be an empty republic. "Hamlet" without the prince is tolerable compared with France robbed of Anna Held. She is here and we must keep her. She was admitted duty free, to the utter annihilation of our infant American imitators, but the tariff on her ex-

of her throat, and then apparently feeling the enraptured gaze of people in front, she closes her mouth and darkness falls upon the audience. Undoubtedly the Held smile is a revelation in its way. She is also an amiable woman and is not bothered with petty jealousies, giving to her supporting company every chance to display itself. This is done in each act."

ANNA HELD.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., will present his amazing and gorgeous spectacle, "The Little Duchess," by Reginald De Koven, and Harry B. Smith, in which Anna Held, she of the soft, dark dreamy eyes, is the bright particular star, together with the most ravishingly beautiful chorus ever on the stage in one organization. Columns and pages have been written about this remarkably beautiful chorus, but, as one writer has said, "One's head seems dazzled with the splendor of the costumes and one's eyes dazzled with the grandeur of the scene, and it is impossible that the imagination can embody anything at all approximating towards such a scene of magnificent specimens of femininity." Aside from the beauty of Miss Held and her female chorus, Manager Ziegfeld has gathered the largest company he has ever used on tour and one that can not be surpassed. Following are some of the widely known players in Miss Held's support: Joseph W. Herbert, George Marion, H.

try last summer to revive a collar in vogue in 1830, and a slight measure of success attended the movements. Its friends will try it again this season. What dressmakers style the 1830 collar is really a scarf. It is a straight scarf or length of material shortened up lengthways and sideways by being drawn up in numerous rows of shirring. The shirring should be executed over cotton cord; "lamp wick," old style, has been used for the purpose, but any cable cord heavy enough will serve the turn. The scarf is then fitted on the shoulders and pinned down where the lines prove becoming. It is then popularly supposed to become a "collar," vice scarf resigned. After being spread

The Mormons' first-best state is pure communism like that taught by Christ. Their second-best state is one based upon a far-reaching recognition of common needs, involving a generous provision for all public purposes, and also for all classes in the community requiring help, especially the aged.

The St. Petersburg Messenger of Trade and Industry boasts that the characteristic feature of last year was the almost total suspension of the import of chemical products and the very perceptible decrease in their price, due to the growth of competition and improvements in Russian manufacture.



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WINSTON CHURCHILL'S GREAT PLAY,
The Crisis.

ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE STAGE FROM HIS CELEBRATED NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR HIMSELF.
Entire Original Company and Stage Settings.
SEATS NOW ON SALE. Prices-- 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.

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DECKER AND VERONEE PRESENT THE
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OPENING BILLS:
TUESDAY MATINEE,
THE PRINCESS OF PATCHES
TUESDAY NIGHT,
JESS OF OLD VIRGINIA
25--CAPABLE PLAYERS--25
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CARLOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY
PRICES: 10, 20, 30.

ANNA HELD
In F. ZIEGFELD, JR.'S Lavish Production of
"THE LITTLE DUCHESS,"
With the handsomest chorus in the world. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.
Seats now selling. No tickets laid away.

TUESDAY NIGHT—Ladies admitted with a 15-cent ticket when accompanied by the holder of a 30-cent ticket if secured before 6 p. m. Tuesday.

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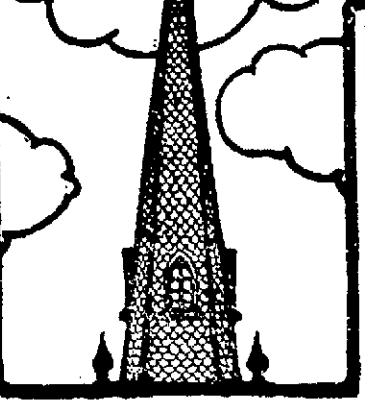
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IN THE CITY'S CHURCHES



PRESBYTERIAN.

First church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. H. Worden, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; in the afternoon at 3:30 there will be a union anti-saloon meeting; a number of out-of-town speakers will make addresses; Christian Endeavor at 5 p. m.; Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; Thursday evening, meeting of the young men's society.

Westminster church, West Berry street, between Ewing and Webster, Rev. J. Budman Fleming, pastor—Sunday school at 10 a. m.; morning sermon at 11 a. m. by Dr. H. S. Hilton; juniors at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; at 7:30 p. m. sermon by the pastor; subject, "The Immortal Hope"; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Third church, corner of Harrison and Taber streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; subject of sermon, "Why Do We Sit Still?" Jer. 8:14; junior Endeavor at 3 p. m.; senior Endeavor at 6:30; topic, "An Evening With Arctic Missions;" in the evening Mr. Charles J. Orison, of Indianapolis, representative of the Anti-Saloon league, will speak; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; topic, "The Clean Heart and Right Spirit," Psalm 51:6-15.

Bethany church, Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor—Preaching by Rev. T. L. Tufts, of Indianapolis, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor; Sunday school, at 9:30, J. M. Jackson, superintendent; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; Boys' brotherhood, Tuesday, 7 p. m.; Young Men's brotherhood, Thursday evening; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

First church (services in old Berry street church, corner of Harrison) Rev. J. K. Walls, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Mrs. Ridenour, superintendent; morning service at 10:30; sermon by Rev. Dr. Sanderson, of Indianapolis; Senior league at 8:30; evening service at 7:30; sermon by the pastor, subject, "Life Through His Name;" prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Wayne street church, corner Broadway, Asher S. Preston, pastor—Morning topic, "The Thorn Crowned;" Sunday school at 9:30, A. B. Coverdale, superintendent; class at 12 m.; junior league at 2:30, Mrs. Quince, leader; league devotional service at 6:30; sermon at 7:30 by Dr. Sanderson, of Indianapolis; meeting of Oxford brotherhood Monday at 7:30 p. m.; Woman's Bible meeting Tuesday at 3 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Simpson church, Harrison and Dawson streets, Rev. Jay C. Dorwin, pastor; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., L. Springer, superintendent; sermon at 10:30 a. m. by Dr. Hubbard, of Indianapolis; class meeting at 11:30; Junior league at 2:30 p. m.; Epworth league at 6:30; devotional service led by the pastor; evening service at 7:30, preaching by the pastor; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Meeting of the Ladies' Union Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. William Enslen, Fairfield avenue.

St. Paul's church—Lewis Rahl, pastor; services for Sunday: Sabbath school 9:30 a. m.; the first quarterly meeting at 10:30 a. m.; preaching by the presiding elder, sermon will be followed by communion service. There will be no Epworth League, nor preaching in the evening; the congregation will unite in the Anti-Saloon League meeting at the Calvary U. B. church.

Trinity church, Fourth and Cass streets—Rev. David Wells, the new pastor, will fill the pulpit morning and evening; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; Junior Epworth league at 2:30; Senior league at 6:30; evening service at 7:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8; Devos society Friday;

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity church, corner Wayne and Clinton streets—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service at 10:45; Luther League, 7 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; teachers' meeting Thursday evening at 8; Devos society Friday;

catechetical class Saturday morning at 9.

Christ's church, Jefferson and Webster streets—Lewis J. Moischman, pastor; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Divine worship at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Themes for sermons: morning, "Tares Among the Wheat;" evening, "The Unbelieving Fool;" the first in a series of evening sermons on "Fools that the Bible Speaks Of." Young people's meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. On Friday afternoon and evening Mrs. W. F. Geller will entertain the Ladies' Mite Society, also members and friends of the church, at her home, Broadway and Washington boulevard.

Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Fulton streets—Rev. Theodore F. Hahn pastor. Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Jesus, the Good Shepherd;" evening subject, "The Stability of God's Word."

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street church, corner Fairfield avenue—sermon by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and by Rev. Ira Hall, of Indianapolis, at 7:30 p. m.; 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor meeting; Wednesday night, prayer meeting.

West Creighton avenue church, corner of Miner street, Z. A. Harris, minister. Lord's day services; Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Junior C. E., 3 o'clock; C. E., 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth church, Jefferson and Harrison streets, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; at 10:45 sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The Voice of God." No afternoon service on account of the union meeting at the First church. Junior Endeavorers at 3; seniors at 5; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

South church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, D. T. Williams, pastor. Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; P. C. Kantz, superintendent. Preaching service, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects of discourses: Morning, "Christ All in All," Col. 3:11. Evening, "The Significance of Human Life," James, 4:14. This will be the pastor's farewell discourse. C. E. Juniors, 3 p. m.; Seniors, 6:30 p. m. Topic, "An Evening with Arctic Missions." Leader, D. T. Williams. Mid-week service Wednesday evening, 7:30. Subject, "Neglected Duty," I Kings, 20:40. Bible history class meets at close of this service.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary church, corner East Lewis and Harmer streets, J. W. Lake, pastor. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Busy Bees service at 2 p. m. The Y. P. C. U. will meet at 6:45. Topic, "An Evening With Arctic Missions." Mrs. Opatz, leader. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. In the evening at 7:45 Dr. G. L. Tufts, of Indianapolis, will speak in the interest of the work of the Anti-Saloon league. The St. Paul M. E. church will unite with us at the evening service. Mid-week service: Prayer meeting Wednesday night. The Ladies' Aid society will meet Thursday afternoon and evening with Mrs. Fred Goshorn, No. 60 Spy Run avenue. Supper will be served.

BAPTIST.

First church, on Jefferson street, between Harrison and Webster, Rev. J. N. Field, pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. G. Hubbard, D. D., of Indianapolis, will preach at the morning hour. The pastor will preach in the evening on the subject, "Looking on Both Sides of Life, the Dark and the Bright." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; B. Y. P. U. meeting at 6:30 p. m. South Wayne mission at 9 a. m.; Covenant meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First church—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m., Floral hall, Flick building, 207-209 West Berry street; subject, "Everlasting Punishment;" golden text, "Who then can be saved? And Jesus looking upon them saith, With men it is impossible, but not with God; for with God all things are possible." Mark 10:26, 27; responsive reading, Luke 13:28-35; Sunday school at 10:30 a. m.; reading rooms open daily except Sunday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Second church—Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday in Jewish temple. No. 36 Harrison street; subject, "Everlasting Punishment;" golden text, "Who then can be saved? And Jesus looking upon them saith, With men

it is impossible, but not with God; for with God all things are possible." Mark 10:26, 27; responsive reading, Luke 13:28-35; testimonial meetings every Wednesday evening; reading rooms open daily except Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. at church.

FREE METHODIST.

First church, 1329 East Creighton avenue—Sunday school, 3 p. m., S. L. Wass, superintendent; preaching, 7:30 p. m. and Monday at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Winget; class meeting Tuesday night; prayer meeting Thursday night.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

African church, Wayne and Francis streets, Rev. A. Smith, pastor—Preaching at 10:45 and 7:45: Sunday school at 3 p. m., John Black, superintendent; Christian Endeavor at 6:45, William Beane and Frank Brown, leaders; Owl club Tuesday evening; prayer meeting Thursday evening.

REFORMED.

Salem church, next to postoffice—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and preaching at 10:30. English service at 7:30 p. m. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace church, on East Washington street, between Barr and Lafayette streets, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Sabbath morning at 10:30, sermon by Rev. Ira D. Hall; 7:30, sermon by the pastor; Sabbath school at 9:30; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

DUNKARD.

German Baptist Brethren (Dunkard) church, Smith and Green streets—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:45 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Tuesday evening, Bible study class; Thursday evening, prayer meeting.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity church, Berry and Fulton streets, Rev. A. W. Seabreeze, pastor—Services at 8 and 10:45 a. m. and 5 p. m., and Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. O. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Danneker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, Gay and Pontiac streets—Sunday services as follows: At 10:00 a. m. German preaching; 2 p. m., children's services; 7:30 p. m., preaching. English services on the morning of the first Sunday of the month; mission services on the third Sunday of the month; the ladies' society meets the last Sunday of the month after the morning service.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. Paul Stoepelwerth, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Emmanuel Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambagans, Jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. A. Cid-ing, D. D., bishop; Rev. F. L. Roche, rector; Rev. J. H. Bath, chancellor; Rev. Thomas Sullivan, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and at 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. The following meetings are held Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 8 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's Sodality and Young Men's Sodality; second Tuesday, Rosary Sodality; third Sunday, Young Ladies' Sodality; fourth Sunday, Boys' Sodality and Young Girls Sodality. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month. The Sacred Heart League has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mun-govan, assistant. The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45

a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.; masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. E. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerd, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel, in connection with St. Joseph's hospital, Rev. Father Thomas Eisenring, C. P. P. S.—Sunday services, 7:45 a. m.; vespers, 3:30 p. m.; weekly services, 7:45 a. m.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel church, corner Clinton and DeWald streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Y. P. A. meeting, 6:45 p. m.; English preaching, 7:45 p. m. D. E. Zechiel, pastor.

HOME MISSION.

E. A. K. Hackett will speak at the Home Mission, 118 East Columbia street, Sunday at 7:30 p. m.



Topic: An Evening with Arctic Missions. Job. 38:22, 23, 29, 30. Alaska is a great country. When it was purchased by the United States in 1867, it was supposed to be simply a great ice field, with only polar bears and icebergs for products. The government was thought to have been very foolish to make the purchase, and it was suggested that a suitable name for the country was, "Seward's Folly." But Alaska has proved to be a great country indeed. Its name means the great land. It is as large as the United States east of the Mississippi and north of Georgia and the Carolinas.

The Westminster Endeavor society will hold its monthly meeting at the home of Miss Holsworth, West Wayne street, Tuesday evening April 28 at 7:30 o'clock. The society has received two active members the past month. This society was the only one represented at the Presbyterian meeting at Huntington; the delegate Miss Tennant gave a good report.

The illustrated lecture on Colorado will be given Friday, May 22nd. The pictures begin at Denver, showing interesting features in the city and follows with a trip and the smelters and all the principal points along the Colorado Midland are shown.

Each society will have tickets for the lecture by May 3rd. The proceeds are for the local union.

Only a few more weeks left of the increase campaign and how is your society increasing? Some are making the increase in numbers only—some in spiritual power and some in both.

Let your pastor and friends know of your increase in power and let the district secretary know of the numbers as we want to make Indiana the leading state.

Two weeks ago we ranked first last week we were second.

It is conceded the race for leadership is to be between Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Indiana—unless a "Dark Horse" is heard from. And can we not make this city and district the leader for Indiana? Let us try.

Muscular Rheumatism

Sore Muscles, Sore Joints and Neuralgia

are instantly relieved by the use of the Soothing, Penetrating and Healing Remedy

Paracamph

The only external remedy which stimulates the pores, removes the congestion and draws out the inflammation by inducing copious sweating. An all the year around remedy; one which Mother, Father, and the Children can use every day. A trial bottle will convince you of its merits.

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hearts for them and they all keep warm together through the fire of the Holy Spirit.

Business meetings will be held soon and don't fail to let the C. E. editor know of it.

The new general secretary, Mr. Van Ogen Vogt, (pronounced vote), has heartily accepted the position in the United Society of Christian Endeavor and will take up his duties about June 1st. He is a young graduate of Beloit college and an earnest worker in all he undertakes.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Railroad Y. M. C. A., corner of Calhoun and Holman streets. Mr. A. Z. Polhamus will address a men's meeting at 3 p. m. Bible class at 4 p. m. in charge of Mr. Phillely. J. W. Burns, general secretary.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

All interested in the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society publications meet for bible study at 917 Calhoun street, Kimball hall, at 3:30 p. m.

CONFESSIONS OF A PRIEST.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes: "For 12 years I suffered from yellow jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for liver and kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by Dreier & Ero. Only 50c.

HE TRIED THE HOLMES CASE.

Philadelphia, April 24.—President Judge Michael Arnold, of common pleas court No. 4, died at his home here today of cancer. He had been a sufferer from the malady for a number of years and was the subject of several operations. For weeks he had lain at death's door and Wednesday lapsed into unconsciousness in which condition he remained until his death. Judge Arnold was born in this city in 1840. He was graduated from the Central High school and in 1861 began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1863. After a few years of practice he accepted a clerkship under Major Gibson, chief inspector of paymasters, U. S. A., and was stationed at Forts Monroe and New Orleans. Upon his return to this city he resumed his law practice, and in 1882 was elected to a judgeship on the democratic ticket, retaining the office up to the time of his death. Judge Arnold was a trustee of Jefferson hospital and one of the managers of the Edwin Forrest home. He was also an honored member of the Masonic fraternity and was grand master of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity in this state during 1893 and 1894. Among the cases heard by Judge Arnold was the famous H. H. Holmes murder case, which attracted attention throughout the entire country.

AFTER LA GRIPPE—WHAT?

Usually a hacking cough and a general feeling of weakness, often leading to fatal results after the patient is supposed to have passed the danger point. Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to cure the "grippe cough" and make you strong and well. It never fails to stop a cough if taken in time. Take no substitutes. Dreier & Ero.

George M. Gould, the eminent oculist of Philadelphia, in Biographical Clinics proves, to his own satisfaction, apparently, that De Quincey's opium habit, Carlyle's poignant complaint and Browning's vertigo were due to eye strain from slight squint. The doctor advises that printing be on black paper with white ink and the doing away with gilt picture frames.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Piso's Cure for Consumption in time. By druggists. 25c.

When Others Fail Consult DR. WENGER, SPECIALIST



25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual Diseases.

KIDNEY AND URINARY—Weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

PRIVATE DISEASES—Gleet, Gonorrhea, Inflammation, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Myelocoele, Varicose and kindred troubles quickly restored.

LOST MANHOOD and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, back-pain, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Files-cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

Office hours 8 to 12, 1 to 5. Sunday hours 2 to 4 only.

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OFFICE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

The Place to Buy Your Coal

I am ready to take orders for your next winter's coal. Hard coal and Pokahontis. The summer time is the time to prepare your next winter's fuel for several reasons: You can buy it cheaper, and second, in you give the coal dealer time to put your coal in your bins, and third place, is you have got your coal in when winter comes and you don't have to run to the coal yard when the coal man is busy, that he cannot wait on you. AND ONE GREAT REASON IS YOU KNOW what the gas company has told you, that for next winter you must prepare other fuel, and don't be deceived and wait till cold weather comes and strikes come on—the way to avoid all trouble is to put your coal in when we can take care of you, and one other great point is when you buy in the summer you get better coal.

The rumor is among local agents that they are not allowed to solicit orders as there is going to be a great deal of early coal bought this year, as the people are not going to be fooled this time as they were last year. They are going to get their coal and they will know they have got it.

This demand is going to make coal scarce and high. Don't wait till coal goes, and you cannot get it, but buy when you can buy right and at the low prices. These prices hold good till the 1st of June. Call up the Wilding Coal yard. Phone No. 6265.

Swank Coal and Wood Co.

A Nobby Dresser

Is particular about his hat. There is no better or more stylish hats made than the STETSONS or the ROLOFFS, or SEIDEL'S SPECIAL. All the new shapes in soft and stiff. All the pretty patterns in shirts for spring. Spring Neckwear in endless profusion. Gloves in all the late colors; Suspenders, etc.

Seidel Bros., HATTERS.

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are here. Prices from \$25 to \$50. New Royal Sewing Machines down now \$20 to \$40. Easy payments. We, too, have a line of Buggies at low prices. Large and complete stock of Goodrich, Hartford, M. & W. and Puncture Proof Tires.

BROSIOUS & BROSIOUS, 617 CLINTON STREET. OPEN EVENINGS.

THE TALMAGE SERMON

(Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, D.D., of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian church, Chicago, in the Christian Herald.) "Dangerous Folly" is the theme of this impressive sermon by Rev. Frank Talmage. His text is from Proverbs, xiv, 9: "Fools make a mock at sin."

There are times when hints and delicate phraseology are inadequate for useful purpose, and when the kindest and wisest course is to use plain, outspoken characterization and exhortation. So, in my text, Solomon says plainly that the man who mocks at sin is a fool. When the human body is slowly but surely being eaten up by a cancer, it is time to use the surgeon's knife. The gangrened limb needs amputation, not balms, or plasters, or poultices, or fragrant ointments. And when men and women with wide open eyes, deliberately place themselves in a position where they may inhale the fetid atmosphere, reeking with the deadly germs of that contagious and fatal plague called sin, it is high time that some one should be bold enough to stigmatize them by an appropriate name. They are not misguided children, who are merely lost in the crooked by-ways of life's journey. They can see the evil results of sin everywhere they go, if they will only look as they are capable of looking. They are not mental weaklings, who have been confined behind the iron bars of a lunatic asylum. They can think, and clearly think, if they will and do what they ought to do. Such men and women are displaying suicidal folly, and the only appropriate name for them is that which Solomon applies to them; they are fools. Going to destruction by their own choice and volition, mocking at victims who have already been destroyed, heedless of the fate impending over their own heads, they are as foolish as would be a sea-captain, who, in mid-ocean, and in the grip of a hurricane, broke his rudder-chains, threw his chart overboard, and smashed his compass.

When a gigantic sin is working evil to the body politic, and is endangering our national well-being, Solomon's method is demanded. President Roosevelt evidently thought so, when, a short time ago, referring to a common sin, he wrote: "I do not know whether I most pity or despise the foolish and selfish man or woman who does not understand that the only things really worth having in life are those the acquirement of which normally means cost and effort. The man or woman who deliberately avoids marriage, and has a heart so cold as to know no passion, and a brain so shallow and selfish as to dislike having children, is in effect a criminal against the race, and should be an object of contemptuous abhorrence to all healthy people."

The same kind of an exhortation against sin Hugh Latimer gave when he sent to Henry VIII, his king, the present of a New Testament, with these pungent words written in plain letters upon the fly-leaf: "For this ye know that no unclean person hath any inheritance in the Kingdom of Christ, and of God." The same kind of warning against sin in high places John Knox used to give, when, as court preacher, he would look down from his pulpit, and denounce the sins of his ruler, until the beautiful Mary, Queen of Scots, would grit her teeth, and turn pale, and clench her tiny fists in paroxysms of rage. Let me show you why the mockers at sin are fools; also why men and women in the daily walks of life, should kneel every morning and evening, and ask the Heavenly Father to protect, and guide, and save them from the evil temptations which beset them everywhere they go.

Evil temptations invariably are introduced to their victim in a seemingly harmless way. They seek your companionship at first as friends, and not as enemies. They do not approach you glaring and convulsively, working their claws and leap at you, as the man-eating monster might try to get at your throat, when, in all his fury, he is caged in the Zoological Gardens of Calcutta. But temptations come to you at first with the soft fur, and the purring salutation of the little kitten, which might nestle in your lap. They come insidiously, as the cholera germs might reach you, wrapped in the beautiful garment which is sent to you from far-off India. They come with all the fragrance of the poisonous leaf, which brings death to every creature that touches it. Dr. Cuyler once gave a wonderful description of the poisonous tree, aptly called the Judas Tree. He said that the blossoms of this tree are of a brilliant red. From far and near, the fatal beauty of those flowers attracts the insects. Yet, "every bee wandering in search of honey, that alights upon the blossoms, imbibes a fatal opiate and drops to the earth. Beneath this enticing tree, the earth is strewn with the victims of its fatal fascination." That fatal plant is a vivid symbol of the way deadly sin first appeals to its victims. Sin, in the beginning, fascinates the eyes, as with the brightest of floral colors.

It fascinates the ear, as with the sweetest of harmonies. It soothes the sense of touch, as with the velvet softness of a tiger's paw, while beneath is concealed the sharp claw. It first weaves its victim to pillow his head upon the lap of a beautiful Delilah, and while the sinner sleeps, his lips are parted in a smile, as he dreams the happiest of dreams. "Sin is a sweet poison," once wrote Anthony Burgess. "It tickleth while it stabbeth. The first thing it does is to bewitch, then to put out the eyes, then to take away the sense of feeling." It is when the temptation is concealed and hidden among attractive surroundings that it has its greatest danger. The mighty furred brain of the Rocky mountains is not caught by the steel trap lying unconcealed in the opened pathway. He shambles along, sniffs it, pushes it aside with his paw, moves round it or leaps over it. But when that trap is concealed under the green grass a short distance from the tempting meat, then the mountain bear has need for fear. No sooner is the great paw placed upon that harmless looking covering than the steel teeth of that trap spring shut. The massive limb is held in a vise and the great beast is as helpless as the murderer about to be executed in the prison yard. The wild turkey will not stoop down of his own accord and enter the small aperture of the fatal trap, but after the hunter has scattered along the forest path the many grains of corn this wild fowl will lower his head and eat, and eat until he is confined within the wire screens from which he will be taken out to his death. My brother and sister, are you among those whom King Solomon designates as fools? Do you mock at sin merely because it comes around in a harmless way? The mere fact that the highwayman crouches behind the rock makes his sudden attack the more dangerous. The mere fact that the quicksands look, to the unpracticed eye, as strong as the rock under your feet makes their invitations to step upon them the more fatal.

Evil temptations should not be derided. They assail a man at his weakest points of character. They do not try to assault his impregnable citadel or attack him at those points of his nature that are protected by massive walls so high and thick that the heaviest of battering rams can only make the slightest indentations. But they try to destroy their victims by strategy; by throwing them off their guard; wounding Achilles, not through the breastplate, but in the heel; conquering Alexander the Great, not with the sword, but with the wine cup; destroying Charles Stewart Parnell, not with a man's gruff voice, but with a woman's gentle arm; making Thomas Cranmer sign his recantation, not by the power of argument, but by the power of fear. It only needs a comparatively light blow between the eyes to stun the most powerful animal which was ever driven into the Chicago slaughter houses. It only needs one small sinful temptation to appeal to us in the right way to destroy any man, unless he is upheld by a divine panoply.

Evil temptations always assail their victims at their weakest points. Is there any man foolish enough to think that his character is so perfectly formed that there is no weak point in his moral armor? A constructor who would not try to strengthen his sagging girder is a criminal. Awful was the catastrophe when, a few years ago, a great bridge across the River Seine broke under the feet of the multitudes, merely because one of the iron links snapped. Poor is the general who would not be vigilant about the weakest part of his fortifications. It was after the famous mine was exploded under the earthworks of Petersburg that the federal troops were able to drive back Robert E. Lee's forces into Richmond. And can it be that, with all your brain and force and past experience, you do not realize there is some helplessness, some weakness in your nature? Have you never been tempted in the past and overthrown? Can you not realize that you may be tempted again in the future and overthrown in the same way?

By being aware of and trying to strengthen our weaknesses we are able to supplement our strength. A well known and thrilling story is told, that the engineer of the Holland dykes was one night invited to a party. That afternoon an awful storm arose. As the hour drew near for the festival the engineer wavered, but at last he said: "No, I will go to the dykes, where my duty calls. My services may be needed there." When he arrived upon the dykes he found that under the ceaseless bombardment of the seas some of the stones in one place had become loosened and a little water was beginning to trickle through. That little stream was gradually growing larger. Over the walls the engineer went. He tried to stop that hole, first with stones. Then he took off his coat and jammed it into the loosened rocks. "More clothes," he shouted. "more clothes!" And he made his men take off their garments and at last the dykes were saved. Had that water been allowed to trickle on, and had not the weak-

part of the wall been strengthened, all the dykes would have been swept away and thousands of men, women and children would have been drowned.

Solomon well said that when a man with his moral weaknesses scoffs at sin he is a fool. I heard the reformed John Gough, after he had been forty years a teetotaler, say: "Rather than eat a piece of mince pie flavored with brandy I would cut off my right arm. I would no more touch it, knowing my physical and moral weakness for drink, than I would be willing to touch a lighted match to a keg of gunpowder." It is sometimes more manly to run from sin than it is to fight sin. God gave us two feet as well as two fists. That means there are certain times when we should flee from temptation; that we should never allow ourselves to be placed in a position where we may be tempted. Temptation always fiendishly strikes its victim at his weakest point. Therefore, "let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Evil indulgences should not be derided. They dull the moral sensibilities. Their sinful effects cannot be seen so much in the wasting away of the moral tissues, as Bright's disease might wreck the kidneys, or tuberculosis might eat away the lungs. But evil indulgences have a hardening, or a dulling effect, as cirrhosis hardens the liver, or as paresis affects the cell tissues of the brain. It is said that when a man's right side is benumbed through the effect of a paralytic stroke, the doctor can take a pin and drive it into his limb, and the patient is oblivious to the sense of pain. So, when a human being is suffering under the paralyzing effect of sin, he loses his moral sensibilities. What appeared to him once as wrong, now appears to be right, and what was once right, now does not appear to have any special significance in his life.

The gradual dulling or the paralyzing of the moral sensibilities by the touch of sin, may be seen in the life of a country boy, who has come to live in our large cities. When that young man left home he was as pure as his sister, or his mother. He had a delicate, spiritual touch. He could distinguish right from wrong as readily as a trained artist's eye can tell the harmony of colors, or a musician's ear can be shocked at the slightest discord. But after awhile, that young man allows himself to be led into questionable enjoyments. When he first saw enchanting sin, a fiery blush mantled his cheek. But after awhile his perceptions are dulled; evil is no longer repulsive to him; he begins to believe that the theater may have a beneficial influence. He can argue for it with a clear eye and a steady heart-beat. After awhile he can go, and with absolutely no qualms or upbraidings of conscience, can sit and listen to the vilest of talks which are being uttered upon the stage; sit there with a young girl by his side, who is no more ashamed of what she sees and hears than is her masculine escort. The fact that the young man is able to argue with you, and that he sees no wrong in watching a sinful play, proves beyond doubt that he has cirrhosis of the soul, a hardening of the moral sensibilities, an inability to spiritually distinguish right from wrong. What color-blindness is to the locomotive engineer, who is unable to distinguish warning signals alongside the railroad track, spiritual color-blindness is to the sinful soul. After awhile, by the touch of sin, the sinner loses his capacity to distinguish right from wrong, and, like the eyesless ground-mole, is unable to tell the brightness of midnoon from the darkness of midnight.

I have seen, more than once, this hardening of the moral sensibilities by sin. Within a few blocks of my old Chicago home, there was a sinful place, where most of the victims caught were young boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age. That evil place, thank God, has since been closed. In the windows of that pool-room were hung up a great number of lewd pictures. Again and again, I have seen young men come up to that place for the first time. When they would do it, they would stagger back as though stunned. Then they would look around the street, as though they were thieves about to rob a house. Then at those lewd pictures in the windows they would look again, with glassy eye and flushed face. But afterwards, those same boys, who at first were ashamed to look, would become bold-faced and vile-tongued. They would stand around that corner, smoking filthy cigarettes, and insulting young girls as they would pass by. Within the walls of my own church, I have seen this paralyzing of the moral sensibilities by sin. I have seen a man who once led a noble woman to the marriage altar, not only sacrifice himself, but sell his own child into sin, for the gratification of quenching a drunkard's thirst. My brother and sister, with such examples before you of the metamorphosing power of sin, can you afford to run the risk of scoffing at sin? Are you not afraid that, as in Circe's palace, you may be changed into the form of a human brute? Are you not afraid that by the touch of sin your conscience may become so

hardened that you shall have no moral sensibilities left?

Evil temptations should not be derided. The depths of human misery into which they can fling their victims, this side of the grave, are unfathomable. It is upon the dark side of the results of sin I would speak. The trouble with many of our so-called Christian teachers, is that we put a halo over sin. We picture temptation as a creature of beauty, seated upon a silver cloud lined with gold. She holds in one hand a pack of cards, and in the other a goblet of wine. The color of her cheek, the flowers caught in the folds of her garment, clinging about her lithe form, make her look so innocent, one cannot help loving her, even though she may be bad. But I would tear away the beautiful robe, and under the rim of that cloud, I would show you a crouching demon, whose only music is the agonizing cry of those whom he has got in his clutches; whose joy is in tantalizing those whom he is destroying, and whose frightened, pleading eyes have no more effect upon his stony heart than the cry of the helpless fawn upon the boa constrictor, who is wrapping its coil about the trembling body for the fatal hug.

The first step to moral destruction may wind through a garden, but that floral pathway soon changes into the hilly road, covered with jagged rocks and running by the side of yawning precipices. The bracelets of gold are soon changed into the handcuffs of steel. The merry-makers will soon hear the echoes of their laughter in the shrieks of the doomed and the lost. There is no permanent happiness in sin. Mark that, my brother—no real happiness in sin.

Tell me, O drunkard, that you are happy? No! No! Anyone who has heard John B. Gough describe the miseries of his past life knows that no drunkard is happy. Tell me that the libertine is happy, when by his crimes he has lost the respect of all good men and women? Tell me that the gambler is happy? No! No! When he sat at the gaming table, he not only lost his honor, but his home, his business, his all. He cannot even buy a pair of shoes for his feet, or a coat for his back. Thomas Guthrie once described the cup of sin as a beautiful chalice filled with wine, but at the bottom of the cup lay coiled a serpent. And so, after we have sipped for a little while the cup of pleasure, then the evil serpent will appear and sting us, and bite us as we put the chalice to our lips. Let no man consent to be a mocking fool by supposing that an evil life ever brings happiness this side of the grave.

But how much more awful must be the evil results of sin on the other side of the grave! Can a tiger change his striped fur? Can a wolf have his hair bleached into the white wool of a lamb? Can a man born in sin, reared in sin, and living in sin, and dying in sin, be emancipated from sin, merely because his body sleeps for a little while in the tomb? Oh, no! The soul that sinneth is the soul that must suffer the results of its sins, unless Christ forgives those sins and washes them clean in the Blood of the Lamb. And whenever there is sin—whether in this world or the next—there is agony. I do not care whether you call the place of everlasting punishment a "lake of fire and brimstone," or the haunting caverns of memory. The sinner, dying unrepentant, must suffer, and suffer, and suffer forever. The Bible declares it. We must believe it.

The suicidal folly of the sinner, who, year by year, adds to the long record of his sins, was vividly and impressively compared by Mr. Spurgeon to a blacksmith, who, at the command of an Oriental tyrant, forged for him a long chain. The blacksmith, at his forge, worked week in and week out, month in and month out. Then he brought the chain to the fender, and said: "Here is the chain which thou didst order." "Make the chain longer," said the tyrant; "longer, make it longer." When at last the blacksmith answered: "I cannot make the chain any longer, for I have used up all my material," the tyrant said to his slaves: "Take it, and bind the blacksmith with his own chain; and cast him into a furnace of fire." So Satan, as a demon by the power of sin, and by a man's own acts, will not only destroy a man's life for this world, but also for the next.

My brothers and sisters, who have heretofore been mocking at sin, as I have been painting for you a picture, with the dark background of warning, will you not let me paint in the bright foreground a sweet, divine love? Will you not let me describe for you the Christ who is ready to stand between you and all future temptation? The Christ who will not only forgive the past, but by His power will keep you in the future? Who is He? The Unchanging Rock; the Lily of the Valley; the Bright and Morning Star; the One who is altogether lovely; the One who is now standing by your side. Will you receive Him?

Ye mockers at sin, I would plead with you also. Come to the fountain of which, if one drink, he shall never thirst again. I would plead as I have never pleaded before. Why? Because I know that under your sneers and laughter you have a breaking heart. I know that you are at heart weary of your sin and



Her Life Might Have Been Saved

Two-thirds of the inmates of our hospitals are women. They are in most cases either for treatment or for an operation, made necessary by advanced stages of female troubles which have resulted in ovaritis, a tumor, or displacement of the womb.

"AN OPERATION NECESSARY."

How these words after the examination strike terror to a woman's soul, and with what regrets she hears them, when she considers that the operation has become necessary through her own neglect. Female derangements cannot cure themselves, and neglecting the warnings of nature only means putting it off until there is no cure. The woman who lets her trouble make headway pays the penalty of a dangerous operation and a lifetime of impaired usefulness. At the best, and the operation often proves fatal when her life might have been saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration; or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, and the blues, they should remember that there is one tried and never-failing remedy; Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound at once removes such troubles.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTERS.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot tell you how much good you have done me and how thankful I am to you for it. For five years I have not been free from pain for a day. I have had backaches, headaches, and those awful dragging sensations with leucorrhoea, and when menstruation appeared I was in such a condition I could hardly sit up. I doctored all the time, but nothing helped me, and I was told that an operation was necessary."

"Two months ago a friend suggested that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No one knows what it has done for me and how thankful I am for it. It brought me the first well days I have had for five years. It did for me what doctors could not do, and I want every suffering woman to know about it."—LOUISE MAUER, 751 E. 166th St., New York City.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I had terrible hemorrhages, being lacerated from the birth of my child. The doctor told me that if I would have an operation I would be well and strong. I submitted to it, but was worse than before; no one knows what I suffered. Finally a friend advised me to try your Vegetable Compound; I did so, and commenced to feel better; I continued its use, and it has done for me what doctors could not do. I am strong and well. If women with any kind of female troubles would only consult you before submitting to an operation they would be spared many hours of pain and suffering. I cannot thank you enough for what you have done for me."—ANNA KIRCHHOFF, 186 E. 100th St., New York City.

\$5000.00 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham-Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

WISE IS THE WOMAN WHO HAS FAITH IN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

dread its punishment. Come, then, and let Christ save you. Do not be kept back by the thought that you are too bad to be saved. You are invited, and Christ assures you that none that come to Him shall be cast out.

CURES BLOOD POISON, CANCER, ULCERS, ECZEMA, CARBUNCLES, ETC.—MEDICINE FREE.

Robert Ward, Maxey, Ga., says: "I suffered from blood poison, my head, face and shoulders were one mass of corruption, aches in bones and joints, burning, itching, scabby skin, was all run down and discouraged, but Botanic Blood Balm cured me perfectly, healed all the sores and gave my skin the rich glow of health. Blood Balm put new life into my blood and new ambition into my brain." Geo. A. Williams, Roxbury, face covered with pimples, chronic sore on back of head, suppurating swelling on neck, eating ulcer on leg, bone pains, itching skin cured perfectly by Botanic Blood Balm—sores all healed. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood troubles, such as eczema, scabs and scales, pimples, running sores, carbuncles, scrofula, etc. Especially advised for all obstinate cases that have reached the second or third stage. Improves the digestion; strengthens weak kidneys. Drug-gists, \$1. To prove it cures, sample of Blood Balm sent free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. Sold in Fort Wayne by Banks & Nussbaum, 828 Calhoun street.

A TIMELY REMITTANCE. Before a West Australian police court recently the "scion of an old English family" was charged with having insufficient means of support. He was remanded, and while he was in the lock-up \$500 was cabled him from the old country. When the case was next called accused explained wearily that the money was a first installment of several thousand dollars which had just been left him by an uncle. He was discharged.—Sidney Bulletin.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

TRAGEDY IN A BARBER SHOP. A Concordia woman hurrying to catch a train rushed into her husband's store and finding that he was in the barber shop, next door, flew in there, imprudently a catch-as-catch-can salute on the latter-covered face of the man in the chair, admonished him to write every day and then boarded her train in blissful ignorance that her husband had viewed the performance from the chair next to the other bewildered man.—Kansas City World.

The surest and safest remedy for kidney and bladder diseases is Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by Dreier & Bro.

SERIES OF SERMONS ON "FOOLS."

Beginning next Sunday evening, Rev. Lewis J. Mutschman, pastor of Christ's Lutheran church, will preach a series of six sermons on "Fools That the Bible Speaks Of." The dates of the sermons and the subjects are as follows:
April 26—"The Unbelieving Fool," Luke 24:25.
May 3—"The Royal Fool," I Sam. 26:21.
May 10—"The Rich Fool," Luke 12:20.
May 17—"The Unclean Fool," II Sam. 13:13.
May 24—"The Infidel Fool," Ps. 14:1.
May 31—"The Christian Fool," I Cor. 1:10.

DREADEFUL ATTACK OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Mrs. Ellen Harrison, of 300 Park ave., Kansas City, Mo., writes as follows: "Our two children had a severe attack of whooping cough, one of them in the paroxysm of coughing would often faint and bleed at the nose. We tried everything we heard of without getting relief. We then called in our family doctor, who prescribed Foley's Honey and Tar. With the very first dose they began to improve and we feel that it has saved their lives." Refuse substitutes. Sold by Dreier & Bro.

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FACTS ABOUT LONDON.

A child is born every three minutes and a death is registered every five minutes. Daily a million persons travel on the underground railways, 7,000 hansoms, 14,000 cabs and 7,000 tram cars. Four thousand postmen deliver 10,000,000 letters weekly, walking a distance equal to twice the circumference of the globe. Sixty thousand letters are written a day, consuming 30 gallons of ink. Ten thousand miles of overhead telegraph wires almost shut out the smoky canopy which spreads above the same London streets, and the number of telegraph messages received in London last year was over 6,000,000. Ninety million gallons of water are consumed daily.—Pearson's Weekly.

A SWEET BREATH

is a never failing sign of a healthy stomach. When the breath is bad the stomach is out of order. There is no remedy in the world equal to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for curing indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach disorders. Mrs. Mary S. Crick, of White Plains, Ky., writes: "I have been a dyspeptic for years—tried all kinds of remedies, but continued to grow worse. By the use of Kodol I began to improve at once, and after taking a few bottles am fully restored in weight, health and strength and can eat whatever I like." Kodol digests what you eat and makes the stomach sweet. Meyer Bros. & Co.

FARMS BOUGHT, SOLD OR EXCHANGED

One of the members of the firm will be at Dreiselbiss Abstract Office, Court street Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday of each week. We buy farms for cash, sell on long time. Write for description list. For particulars address Sol. Mier Co., Bankers and Real Estate Dealers, Ligonier, Ind. S-26-d&w-if

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES.

Apple, Cherry, Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, etc. Corner of Barr and Main Sts. 2414

Dinners For Small Families.

Consomme Pot-au-feu.
Filets of Sole, Royal Style. Cucumbers.
Cress, of Cold Potatoes.
Asparagus. Salad. Macaroni. Biscuits.
English Breakfast Tea.

Danish Pudding.—Put into a bowl the yolks of seven eggs, five ounces of sugar and a gill of cream, whisk this for 10 minutes over a very slow fire, not allowing it to boil at all. Then add a little less than an ounce of pulverized starch dissolved in two tablespoons of water. Add the whites of the eggs, stiffly whipped and the juice of one large or two small lemons, pour into a deep dish and set in the ice case for two hours or longer. When unmoulded for serving surround with a border of whipped cream which has been tinted a light green with some vegetable coloring.

Another Salad.
Mousseline of Salmon.
Chicken Cutlets a la Reine.
Asparagus. Hollandaise Sauce.
French Potatoes. Salad.
Strawberry Meringue. French Cakes, coffee.
Mousseline of Salmon.—Have some boiled

ten minutes. Take out the bacon and onions, stir a teaspoonful of curry powder into the fat, put in the sliced potatoes, to heat through. Scatter over them chopped parsley and chopped canned Spanish peppers.

Cream of Lettuce Soup.
Boiled Slices of Salmon with Piquant Sauce.
Boiled New Potatoes.
Veal and Ham a la Brochette.
Pumpkin. Imperial Style.
Cold Asparagus with Potato Mousse.
Dish of Chicken. French Biscuits.
Coffee.

Alexander Cakes.—Cut a thick, rich loaf of chocolate cake into slices; cut these slices into squares. Mash one square with apricot jam, cover with another square, press whipped cream through a forcing bag into a fanciful shape on top. Scatter some finely chopped almonds over the top.

Chicken Potatoes.—Cut the breast of a cold cooked chicken into dice-shaped bits, place some sliced and blanched mushrooms, add these with a tablespoonful of very finely chopped cooked ham and a really finely chopped. Let these simmer in just enough good stock to keep them moist

One need not be discouraged if he find himself with a house far out of date or of intolerably bad style on his hands. If he has taste he can transform it into something that will represent his own individuality and express his personal taste. Unless it is absolutely decayed an old house is by no means useless. There are many unsightly buildings that can be picked up cheaply by the discriminating purchaser and made into beautiful homes.

It need not cost so much, either. Mrs. William J. Brown, of Brooklyn, has converted an unlovely looking farm place into an attractive summer home, as shown in the accompanying illustration, at an expenditure of \$500.

Its quantity of mashed potatoes. Add some chopped Spanish peppers, moisten it with melted butter, season with salt and pepper and shape into small cutlets. Dip in beaten egg and crumbs and fry. Serve with a tartar sauce.

Filets of Sole, Royal Style.—Have the

OLD HOUSES MADE NEW.

Mrs. Brown says:
"Because of the dilapidated condition of the farmhouse we bought it cheap."

"We added the two low windows to light the rooms and also to hide the roller door and ugly stone-work and mortar under window nearest road. The windows cost \$40 apiece, complete. The front rooms had no entrance from street, so we built a front piazza, put in door at cost of another \$40, continued the attic work underneath to hide rest of foundation and make it uniform with front and under how window."

"Building a wood shed on rear, 20x10 feet, cost \$50 more."

"Then to make the two rooms on the third floor pleasant we built a balcony, 10x4, at a cost of \$30, with entrance door; so at a cost of \$200 we made a pretty home of the dilapidated old one. The two pictures show the house before repairing and the house as it is now."

The illustrations here presented do not do justice to the changes effected by Mr. George N. Moore, of Meriden, Conn. The heavy foliage on the trees in front of the house partially conceals the upper story. This house was much more thoroughly remodelled than was Mrs. Brown's, and more money was spent on it. The original cottage was built in 1860, and its general plan was preserved, although the modifications and additions have changed its appearance entirely.

The hall was enlarged and carried out to the front line of the main house. The partition between hall and front parlor was removed practically, as will be seen by the photograph, throwing the two into one room with Corinthian columns as a dividing line. There is an arch with similar columns between the front and back parlors; and also a wider archway between the rear parlor and the dining room. The north side of the house was carried out six feet, from basement to attic, thus increasing in length the dining room on the first floor, the library on the second floor and a bedroom on the third floor. All of the rooms were covered with one-half inch quartered oak flooring, laid

over the old floors, and the walls were decorated with various colored burlaps.

On the northeast corner, in rear of the dining room, an addition was built, which makes a commodious butter's pantry, as well as a breakfast room. It is finished in yellow pine. The size of this addition is 12x17 feet, and being two stories in height it furnishes a fine bedroom on the second floor leading from the library. The dining room has quartered oak floor, the walls are covered with light green burlap, having Roman wreaths of solid cast brass. The veranda is eight and one-half feet wide, with ceiling of yellow pine and Doric columns nine inches in diameter.

Some Facts About The Egg.

April finds the domestic fowl at the zenith of her activities and high tide in the egg market. There are few who do not like eggs and with whom they do not agree. Some, biliously inclined, aver that they cannot eat them freely, but their digestibility is largely a matter of cooking. The Navajos shun

portion. Being highly concentrated, however, they need to be served with bread, potatoes, rice or other cereals in order to make the bulk necessary to keep the digestive organs in perfect condition. Eggs should not be served at the same meal with meat, unless it be with crisp slices of breakfast

ment of the egg, with all the whys and wherefores, is one of the first lessons taught. It is explained that the albumen of the egg belongs to the proteid or nitrogenous division of food principles; the yolk to the fats or fuels. In cooking an egg the albumen coagulates at 158 degrees, while water boils at 212. If an egg is plunged into boiling water and kept at a high temperature the albumen becomes tough and consequently indigestible. The best way to boil eggs hard is the paradoxical one of not boiling them at all. Instead, drop the eggs to be cooked in a vessel of boiling water, cover closely and, take at once from the fire. In six minutes the egg will be soft-boiled. In eight minutes the egg will be medium cooked. Twenty minutes, with the water just below the boiling point, gives the hard-boiled egg. Another method that insures a creamy and delicious soft-boiled egg is to put the egg in cold water and allow it to just come to a boil. Eggs that are perfectly fresh have the densest flavor. After 24 hours an egg steadily deteriorates.

Should you wish to examine into the freshness of your eggs before breaking hold each one before a strong light and look directly through it. If fresh the white will be clear and the yolk round. In the Paris egg market the eggster sits with a lighted candle before him and passes upon every egg brought into the market. Another test of eggs is dropping them into water. The fresh ones being heavy will sink and the bad ones will float.

While a few years ago the appellation "bad egg" was equivalent to absolute goodness, it is interesting to know that in these days even the "bad egg" has found its place.

When eggs are examined to go into cold storage all the small, dirty or cracked eggs that are still fresh and of good quality are canned. The whites and yolks being put up separately. These "misfits," as frontier men call them, have proved a great convenience, especially in hot climates.

The cloudy or rotten eggs are also canned and sold to tanners for glossing leather, while the shells are used as fertilizers. Thus eggs formerly a dead loss now bring from three to five cents a dozen.



After the Improvements Were Made.

them, having a prevalent superstition that he who eats eggs or chickens is bound to crow like a rooster in the night. Rigid vegetarians taboo them on principle; but these are the exceptions, not the rule. Like milk, eggs contain all the elements needed to support life, and those in the right proportion.

bacon or a tender, juicy bit of broiled ham. While the digestibility of a fresh, properly cooked egg is almost perfect, there is nothing more indigestible than the fried or hard-boiled egg turned out by the ordinary ignorant maid.

At the cooking schools the proper treat-

salmon and remove the skin and bones from it, leaving about one pound of the meat. Pound this in a mortar till perfectly smooth, then moisten with some bechamel sauce, the white of an egg and some red pepper and salt. Butter small tinable molds, fill with this mixture, set them into a pan of boiling water and let cook on top of range till firm. Unmold and surround with a sauce made of a little of the stock in which the fish was boiled, having in it half its quantity of white wine and adding to it also some finely chopped truffles. Stir together a little arrowroot and tomato sauce. Pour the heated fish stock and wine over this slowly till it thickens smoothly and well.

Boillon in Cups.
Chicken, Valentine Style.
Dandelion Salad.
Apricot Toast. Coffee.

Rachel Salad.—Cut tender celery stalks into half inch lengths and put some sliced truffles to soak in sherry wine for half an hour or so. Add the truffles to the celery then and cover with a rich mayonnaise. Garnish with a few capers.

Carlar Canapes.—Cut some rather thin slices of fresh white bread, fry them from crust and stamp them out into hearts or

Chicken Gumbo Soup.
Boiled Black Bass with Burgundy Sauce.
Sauté Potatoes.
Boiled Sweetbreads with Black Butter.
Stewed Mushrooms with Spanish Sauce.
Lobster and Lettuce with Mayonnaise.
Almond Pudding. Biscuits.
Cheese. Coffee.

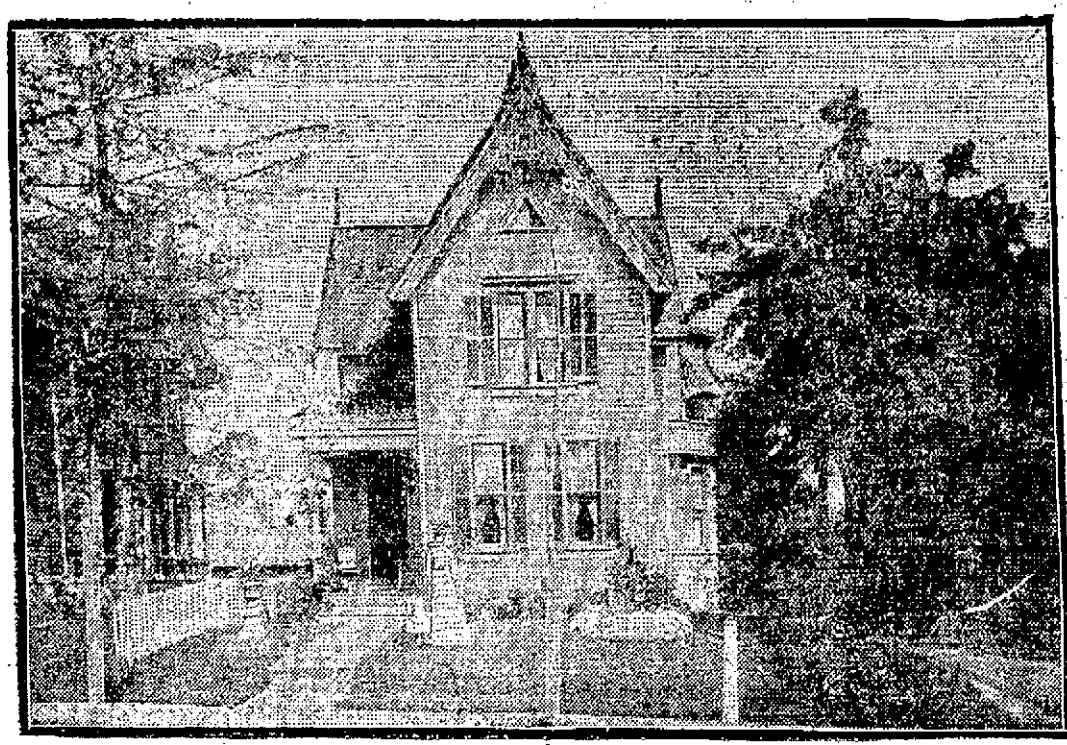
Consomme Cassin.—Prepare the requisite quantity of clear, dark, rich consomme. Prepare a batter with one egg, three tablespoons of flour and two tablespoons of grated Parmesan; season with cayenne. Fry this in a little boiling water to see if it poaches well; if too moist add a bit more flour. Put into forcing bag then and drop in small quantities into the consomme, which you should have boiling. A little grated Parmesan may be added to the soup as it is served, if liked.

Parrot of Asparagus.
Boiled Salmon, Trout, Sauté Hollandaise.
Parsnip Potatoes.
Veal Potatoes.
Boiled Mushrooms with Horseradish.
Macaroni of Vespasiano, with Mayonnaise.
Fruit Salad with Sherbert. Biscuits.
Cheese. Coffee.

Stewed Stuffed Onions.—Peel some Spanish onions and scoop out the insides. Fill with a chicken forcemeat, having in it a plentiful sprinkling of the canned Spanish peppers, or pimentos. Put the onions in a saucepan, put slices of bacon over them, moisten with a little stock and cover tightly. Add more stock or water, as it is needed, to keep them from burning, and when tender take up and set into a pan in a hot oven to brown over very quickly.

Bisque of Clams.
Fried Chicken, Halibut, with Pine Herbs.
Paradise Potatoes.
Salmon with Chicken a la Consomme.
Dandelion Salad.
French Potatoes. Macaroni Sauce.
Biscuits. Cheese. Coffee.

Carried Potatoes with Spanish Onions.—Cut into dice-shaped bits half a dozen cold boiled potatoes. Peel and slice a couple of onions and fry with some bacon for five or



The House as It Was in 1880.

rounds. Spread rather thickly with catlar, sprinkle some chopped onions over the catlar, add a little paprika and lemon juice and in the center of each put a pitted olive which has been stuffed with a thick mayonnaise.

Fried Salmon Cutlets.—Chop some cold boiled salmon, and mix with it one quarter

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Fried Salmon Cutlets.—Chop some cold boiled salmon, and mix with it one quarter

Cream of Mushroom Soup.
Boiled Slices of Salmon.
Sauté of Chicken a la Reine.
Boiled Hot Potato Tomatoes.
Macaroni Sauce.
Biscuits. Cheese. Coffee.

Princess Soup.—Slice two onions and cook in one-quarter of a cup of butter for ten minutes. Take out the onions, add one quart of chicken stock and cook slowly for ten minutes. Strain, thicken with one-half pint of cream, heat, and just before taking up, put in some Spanish peppers finely chopped.

Puree of Green Peas.
Boiled Lamb Chop, Piquant Sauce.
Parsnip Potatoes.
Chicken a la Reine.
French Potatoes. Biscuits. Cheese. Coffee.

Boiled Slices of Salmon with Piquant Sauce.—Boil slices of salmon in equal quantities of water and white wine till tender. Lift out the salmon carefully, wipe dry and serve with a sauce piquant.

French Mousse.—To one-half pint of strong black coffee add one-half a cup of sugar, a tiny grain of salt and the yolks of three eggs. Beat this till a bit thick, then when cool add one pint of rich cream. Pour into mould to stand for four or five hours before serving.

Alexander Canapes.—Have small rounded toasted bread and spread with butter. On each piece put two anchovies, and over them scatter chopped hard boiled eggs, capers and olives chopped.

Stewed Endive with Cream Sauce.—Cut the outer leaves from the desired number of heads of endive and wash the endive thoroughly. Drain and then boil in salted water for about fifteen minutes. Remove, put into colander and let cold water run through them. Chop and put into a saucepan with a considerable amount of butter, cover and let cook for twenty minutes. Remove, moisten a bit with cream, sprinkle paprika over and turn out on to fried slices of bread. Those who have favored endive as a salad will be agreeably surprised at finding how subtly this way of cooking it appeals to them.

MAY DAY OBSERVANCES.

The fair maid who the first of May
Goes to the fields at break of day
And tethers her from the May tree
Will ever after handsome be.
—Old English Song.

Up, the Hudson, around New York, Yonkers, Arden and Irvington, society girls hold to the old tradition, and each May Day morning finds a bevy of them out in the fields in search of the dew-compass that gave their grandmothers indubitable claims to beauty. All these cities conditions are not favorable for holding in dew. Neither the backyards nor the public thoroughfares are adapted for the carrying out of beauty recipes and the custom of celebrating May Day is more often honored in the breach than in the observance. Cold, drizzling rains, water-soaked

The responsibility for this feast rests upon the older women, and from each two family house or communal dwelling the plot of the eggbeater, the swish of the churn or the cream freezer, the savory and commingled odors of frying chicken and baking pie and cake float out upon the air—blissful suggestions of gustatorial delights to come.

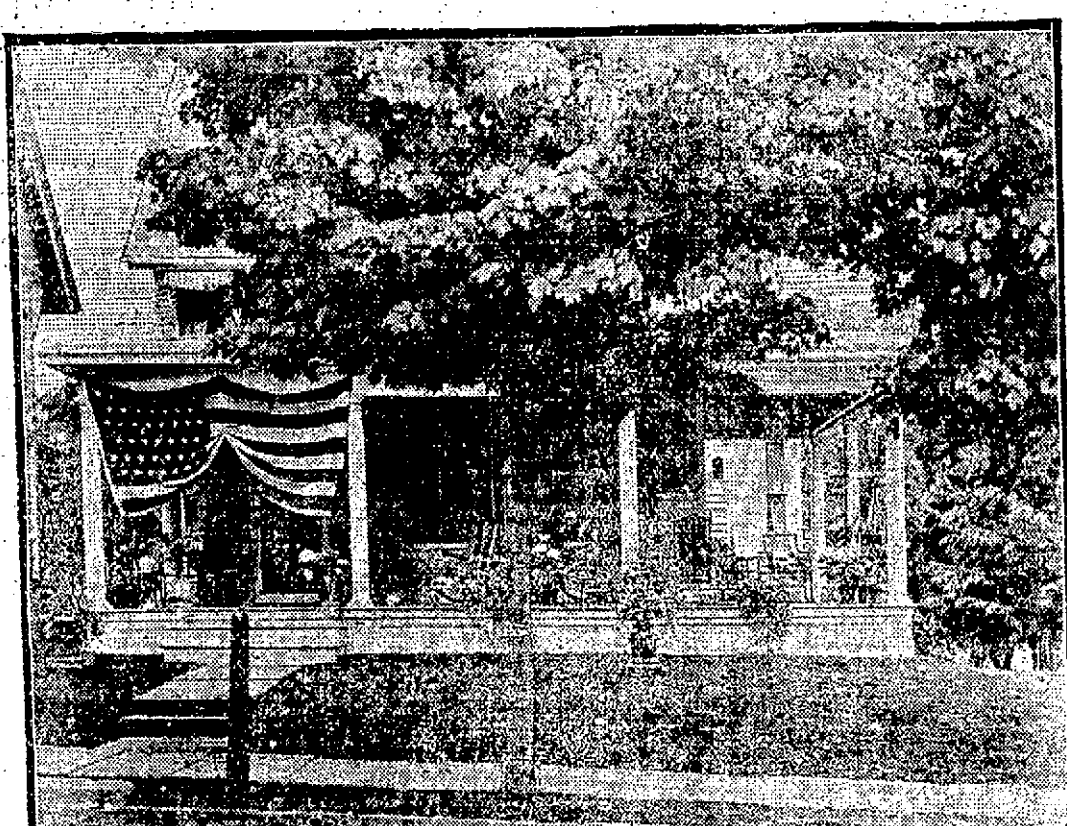
On this "maddest, merriest day" in the Mormon calendar the family is early astir without the formality of calling. The "chairs" are performed with dispatch, the big baskets and buckets packed with eatables and lemonade (the Mormon diet book, "The Word of Wisdom," prohibits tea, coffee and alcoholic beverages), and then, all hands on May Day morning is a party sight.

Weeks before May 1 the Mormon girls, with their crowing to the great farm wagons or

conversation, much adjustment and kindly comparison of the butter-bail-like babies who form a most generous part of the assemblage, and then the Queen of the May, surrounded by her court beauties, rustles in and sets herself in state in the forefront of the admiring audience.

Introduced by a prayer from the president of the State of Zion, the May Day program of recreation, song and dialogue unfolds itself for the delectation of the public, who applaud rapturously and between each number lie up to the side of the platform, where tubs of water and tin dippers invite to copious libations.

Then comes the dance, the music furnished by a coterie of bovine looking youths, who draw their musty bows very much at a



As It Appears Now.

stunt, often a dirty smudge of left over snow in some of the park ravines, are suggestive of lubricity and rheumatism rather than of beauty. The children still hang May Day wreaths on each other's doors, a few of them march to the park in struggling phalanxes from nearby schools with their May pole, but there is no longer on the part of "May queens" any attempt at going out to welcome the summer. Not so, however, in Mormonism. There May Day is more generally observed than most of the other holidays.

Care sits lightly on the adopted children of the American prophet. They revel in merry-makings of all sorts, and any excuse to take them out in the open, always on family, is seized upon with ardor. The amusement, when they rehearse their parts for the elaborate programme that precedes the dinner, the latter being what the Mormons term "a mortal gorge."

"Prairie schooners" and turn their faces toward the village plaza or the appointed picnic ground. The elderly women all wear sunbonnets. The young girls go forth resplendent in hats trimmed with flowers and ribbons of vivid and outre combinations.

Every face is wreathed in smiles, salutations cordial and jocose its broadest and happiness reigns supreme. The girls are not pretty, as a rule, but they are stout, well built, erect and muscular. Dressed in white (and hard lines it is if a girl cannot have a white dress or one of thin light gossamer for May Day), with a bunch of roses or scarlet pomegranate blossoms in the hair, and on the breast, a leery of Mormon womanhood is a sight to behold. If the battery falls to count a hot iron is dropped into the charm to cause the evil spirit, while military birds are eaten as a sovereign remedy for their much dreaded influenza.

The superstition against May marriages is as prevalent among Mormons as among the Gentiles, and while May is a great month for courting, weddings are far more than "a day in June."



The Commodious Interior.

Paris Modes Spring Costumes

THE QUESTION OF SHORT SKIRTS AND LONG.

Such a multiplicity of styles as are now being placed before the public has rarely been seen before, and it requires cool judgment to know what to choose among the many bewildering pretty materials and designs that are furnished for gowns for morning, afternoon and evening. There is an unusual variety of fashions for spring gowns; that is, for the first gowns that are put on for the street after the heavy winter ones are impossible. The war still rages on the question of short skirts and long, and, as is usual, the question is being settled in the most expensive manner—that is, every woman must have both.

The cloth skirts that are made short clear the ground about one-half an inch, not more; the really short walking skirt is reserved entirely for rainy day gowns and for golf skirts and the long skirt still trails many inches on the ground. Checked black and white and blue and white in shepherd's plaid or in the larger plaid gowns are smart for the moment. They have faint little roses, much trimmed with black and white braid or with black or white braid. While the skirts are plain, the jackets are elaborate, short as a rule, but with long, straight tails in front and not in the back on the yellow order, although with supposedly tailor finish. The skirted skirt with a good drape is a model that meets with general approval. The pleated skirt is, in addition to the pleats, trimmed with straps and bands in long lines or around the skirt. If the pleats are fastened down to a certain part of the skirt where the pleats have there are ornaments of passementerie or braid at the top. Checked silk skirt waists matching the cloth are worn with these gowns; also plain-colored ones or white ones. There is rarely a waist made of the same material, and sometimes the entire gown is of silk made exactly on the lines of the cloth ones.

The light weight vicunas, camel's hair and zibelines are used in street gowns, trimmed with mohair braid; that is, the silk finished that gives a very glossy look. The colors are of different shades of blue, purple, green and brown, and there is a chiffon waist and a silk waist of the same color. The coats are short fancy jackets, or three-quarter

length, but made with the belt and the blouse effect in front and with much trimming of the glossy braid. The sleeves are large, but above the elbow are of medium size; below they are bell-shaped, gathered into a cuff of the shiny braid again. All these gowns have the short skirt, and also to be included among the short-skirted costumes must be those of velvet and damask made with the coat and skirt style. It is rather a new idea within the last few years to have materials so thin as these made up in coats and skirts, but they have been satisfactory, and consequently are again in fashion. There are mohair and pique gowns made in the same way. The mohair are fascinating in coloring and in design, for this year there are more of the fancy mohair than have been used for a long time.

Anything more absolutely impracticable for daily wear than the light cloth costumes that are turned out has never been seen. For midsummer (when they will be quite too warm) they might, in the country, retain their freshness for a while, but in the cities these gowns seem most inappropriate. However, they are fashionable, and are included in every smart wardrobe. The lightest possible tans and grays, and above all, white, are made up in long trailing skirts, trimmed with the usual lace medallions and insertion of beading, and with coats that are smart enough for evening wraps in themselves, long and covered with ornaments of braid, passementerie and lace. There are many costumes, to be sure, which have the short coats, but, as a rule, there is a house waist to match the skirt and then a long coat which is in reality a wrap.

The all-one-tone color scheme is seen in these costumes of cloth and lace or in the velvets and lace. The smartest are in mauve or the light tan or green; the latter will never be too popular, for it is very trying and just a little conspicuous, but there are some shades in it that are on the turquoise that are exquisite, but always in the palest shade. These skirts are long, not only at the back, but in front and at the side, so that it is impossible to hold them up, but then they are not expected to be held up.

They are for carriage wear or for reception wear, although they are classed under the head of street gowns.

Dainty negligees, tea gowns and matinee dresses are simple in design, but not necessarily inexpensive. Accordian pleated effects are fashionable in silk, light wool, crepe de Chine and muslin, as well as chiffon. It would seem as though a chiffon garment of this kind would be most perishable, but it is not, especially when made up with a lining of albatross cloth or light India silk, for the light silks make good bulwarks in anything intended for summer. Many of these negligees have no lace at all on them; the garments are a mass of lace, but they are all loose and apparently shapeless, fitting close only over the shoulders, and from there hanging in long flows. The sleeves are graceful, but if they hang loose from the shoulders, and are quite long. For practical purposes there are some negligees that are good for these garments, inexpensive and durable.

Evening gowns of chiffon and lace are trimmed with quantities of ruchings of chiffon, as well as medallions of lace. The trims are much the same as they have been for a year or two, with the exception of the ruffled skirts, of which not many have yet been seen. The fancy models now have the upper part of the skirt fitting close in tucks and entire drape and then a wide flare around the foot, made daring with pleated ruffles of chiffon or mousseline de sole and an inside flounce of tulle, all of which helps to keep out the material, and chiffon and lace require considerable holding out after they have lost their first freshness.

There is a variety in the shape of the low waist intended for evening wear. The square neck is not so fashionable now as the round, with the gown cut well off the shoulders and so perfectly fitting that it does not need, except for appearance sake, a strap of embroidery, lace or jewels that holds it over the shoulders. Below the top of the arm the real sleeve begins, and has rather a large bow of chiffon or net caught with a jeweled ornament or a band of lace, from which hang pleatings of chiffon or net ornamented with medallions of lace, or what ever trimming is used on the gown itself.



Evening Gown of Chiffon and Lace.



Small Checked Cloth Piped with Black and White Taffeta.

Use The Oiled Feather For A Quiet House.

In one of the quaint English story books of the last century, where the moral looms larger than the tale itself, there is an account of a man who went through life with an oiled feather in his hand. By its magic aid creaking joints, stiff hinges and rusty bolts were vanquished one by one, and these jarring physical disorders silenced. The moral atmosphere following in the wake of the oiled feather became one of smiling peace and sweet content for all concerned.

To the modern housekeeper the oiled feather may still be commended. Nothing is more uselessly aggravating or more productive of "nerves" than the thousand and one unnecessary noises that rasp and irritate one, when the oiled feather, or

indicates that unconsumed gas is escaping through the burner. Turn the key until the sound ceases. Burners should be frequently cleaned and renewed when they do not work well, and a loose key that does not indicate to a certainty whether gas is turned on or off should not be tolerated for a day.

The cogs of a wringer or an egg beater should never be allowed to get wet, as that takes off the oil. If they have been wet, and stick and squeak, oil them.

Oil or tallow on metal and soap or paraffine on the wood grooves of a dumb waiter assist in keeping it "dumb," while soap or vaseline will do the same for a creaky chair. For squeaky shoes try first soaking the sole in oil. Pour a small quantity of linseed or sweet oil upon an old plate or flat dish and allow the shoes to stand in it over night. In this way they not only usually lose the squeak, but being saturated with oil become proof against damp.

In extreme cases the only thing known as a sure cure for creaky shoes is French talc, and in this case the services of a cobbler must be called into requisition. Pry apart the leathers of the sole and pour in the talc using an insect-powder bellows or a tube in the mouth. Then sew up the sole. Or a shoemaker for five cents will drive a little wooden peg through the sole which will hold the pieces of leather of which it is composed together. In case of sickness the noise made by throwing coal on the fire may be obviated by putting the coal in paper bags, then laying it on the fire.

The Bunsen burner that often comes through the speaking tube in windy weather may be laid low by a temporary plug of wood or soft paper.

Cheese Bisque.

Into a pint of milk put a pinch of soda and bring to the boiling point. To this add a cup of mutton stock in which an onion has been boiled and a cup of water in which rice has been cooked. Cook together in a good-sized saucepan a tablespoonful of butter and two of flour. When they are thoroughly blended and bubble over on them the white soup and stir until it thickens to the consistency of cream. Now beat in a half cup of grated cheese. Have ready in a bowl two well-whipped eggs, and on these pour a little at a time, a capital of hot soup, beating steadily to prevent curdling. Return the cup of soup, with the eggs, to the soup on the fire, beat for half a minute, season with salt and pepper, and serve. Odd, but very good when properly made.

MARION HARLAND.



Light Cloth Frock with Elaborate Insertions of Lace.

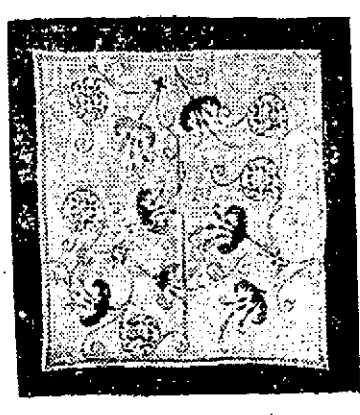
LUNCHEON CLOTHS IN SIXTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH STITCHERY.

These luncheon cloths may be used in various ways—for small table-covers, center over cloths, table, or on polished tables for luncheons, for fruit luncheons, salad, hotch, chafing dish or course luncheons.

This Spanish couching and lace stitchery is very effective in the Oriental colorings—of old coral greens, oyster grays, burnt orange, salmon, fidescent blues and greens blended, golds and blacks. This Oriental embroidery is in Oriental stitch mostly (couching the lying down of threads), and a dark-colored seam stitch binds each part, bringing out the colors most effectively. This is also in gold thread when white and gold embroidery is used, as in the horse chestnut or buckeye design. Then this corded frame to the lace stitches and couching is formed by the use of a needle and thread, and the design is in the design. In this lace and Oriental Spanish work a good deal of labor is saved and a pleasant flat stitch obtained all in surface work, and is durable for wear.

No. 1 shows the whole of the design in this Oriental couching stitch in the old colorings outlined with a hunter's green. This is on a plain round thread linen, and the ornament of the design is all in this couching stitch, which is the lying down of threads; that is, threads extending from tip to base in even, close rows until a thick, smooth surface of silk is formed, all on the surface and keeping the form; then, with two single threads of floss, this is banded at intervals in the opposite direction; then, beginning at tip, catch down these one, last made over stitches by firm stitches in rows forming over the whole little squares, one stitch being directly over the other, edges quite even, and stitches also, producing a flat, beautiful, glossy stitch, effective and sure to wear well.

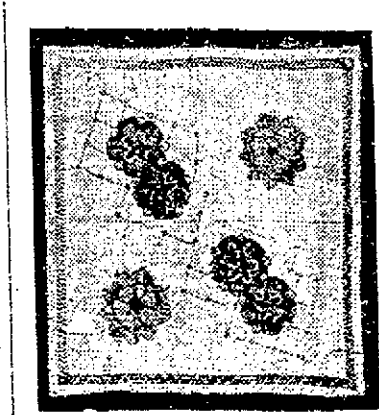
Nos. 3 and 4 represent Florentine work of the seventeenth century. Both of these are wrought in finest of fancy stitches on Japan and muslin. This is the most silky and smooth of the flimsy laces, most durable, as there seems to be no wear out to it. It is commonly called pineapple linen or gauze. No pains have been spared in bringing these delicately fine laces to perfection; they are really made in the Philippine Islands and are taken to Japan to be worn, where a more beautiful fine and even weave can be obtained, and they are even more silky after laundering. These Florentine fancy stitches seem just suited to this flimsy linen, and a No. 3 the palest of pastel or opalescent colorings are used, palest of salmon, pinks, grays, browns, blues and white, graduated in the disks, and the drawn work forming a hem is carried out in corresponding colors, all exquisitely dainty.



Oriental Couching Stitch in Old Colorings.



Horsechestnut Design in White and Gold.



Fine Work on Pineapple Linen.



Blue and White Florentine Work.

For Beauty And Health.

The longing to be beautiful is in the heart of every woman, kept down, perhaps, by the most austere, yet never extinct, reign in the lives of most women. Instinct and history teach the value and the power of beauty, and everything that tends to foster or preserve it is seized upon by those who fear to lose or who desire to add to their good looks. In the effort to obtain beauty many foolish things are done, and sometimes permanent injury results. Here are some recipes that have been tried and have been found simple and harmless.

Cold Cream.

This formula for cold cream is used by one of the prettiest actresses on the stage. It prevents wrinkles if used every night. Rub some on the face when retiring, and wipe off with a cloth, and you will be surprised at the dirt that will be on the cloth. Then rub a little more on and leave till morning, when it will be absorbed. After bathing put on a small quantity of the cold cream, then dust the face lightly with powder. Do not buy the ingredients in a cheap drug store. The difference in price will be fully made up by the difference in the quality of the materials. Five ounces almond oil, two ounces linseed, three ounces rosewater, half-ounce spermaceti, half-ounce white wax, pinch of borax.

Put oil in an earthen bowl and put the bowl in a pan of boiling water and set on stove. When the oil is very hot break in the spermaceti and wax; when that is melted put in linseed, and stir constantly until it is thoroughly incorporated. Put in the borax, then pour in the rosewater, take off the fire and lift bowl into another pan with cold water in it, and beat until it is a white, creamy mass. Do not stop stirring it until it is all done. Use a wooden paper knife or a small wooden spoon. Have your jars ready, and when the cream is thoroughly beaten, put in the jars, leave until cold, then cover. The cream should leave the sides of the bowl perfectly free from stickiness. It will cost from 50 cents to a dollar for the ingredients.

The Teeth.

To whiten the teeth dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of hot water, and before it is cold add a teaspoonful of tincture of myrrh and a tablespoonful of spirits of camphor. Bottle it. Use a wineglassful to a glass of tepid water. If used daily it whitens the teeth and arrests tartar. A good toothpowder is made from half an ounce Peruvian bark, powdered, quarter of an ounce of pulverized chalk, quarter of an ounce oforris root.

The Hair.

A good wash for the hair is made from an ounce of borax, half-ounce camphor, dissolved in a quart of boiling water; when cool bottle. Use about half a cupful in a bowl of warm water. The white of an egg beaten lightly and a very little water added to it, if rubbed into the scalp and then rinsed off

thoroughly, leaves the hair soft and silky.

A Little Woman Party.

The little woman party is an entertainment which would be suitable for a circle of friends who are well acquainted and fond of laughing.

The bright hostess of such a party was a little woman coming well below the five feet mark. She asserted that she had suffered so much from her lack of stature that she determined, for one evening at least, to make the lot of the little people enviable—to put a premium on littleness.

On entering the drawing room each invited guest found herself seated upon, placed against the wall and measured with a foot-rule. Every man or woman was subjected to this treatment. When all had arrived the tallest man took as his partner the tallest



A Graceful Bodice for Evening Wear.

woman, the man next in size took the next tallest woman, and so on. A procession was then formed, led by the smallest woman and man. Other couples followed, graduated as to size.

The procession marched three times around the room to the tune of "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The smallest woman received a pretty lace pin. This was presented with the suggestion, "The best goods come in small packages." Her partner was given a small pocket dictionary, because, it was explained, it "contained much valuable matter in small bulk." Each member of the party was forced to mount a weighing machine. When the weighing had been done, accompanied by bursts of laughter and applause, a second weighing procession followed, led by the woman and man of lightest weight. Again the piano struck up a lively and appropriate air, and the procession circled the room. At the termination of this march the victor woman received a silver pin tray in the design of a feather. Her partner was given a sofa pillow filled with down.

A blindfold game followed. To play it the men of the company are blindfolded one by one. When the first man has been bandaged the women sit in a row facing him. He is then allowed to choose one woman from the row, the object being to choose the one of fewest inches, whose height the previous man has chosen. He can choose but once. If he does not choose her by name, but by her chair. Thus he may say: "I choose the lady in the second chair on the left hand," or "I choose the lady first in the row on my right hand." He can choose but once. If he should be lucky enough to select the smallest woman, he receives a prize. Each man has his turn in this way, the women changing places after each round. Those occupying the chairs should keep up a lively conversation, in order that their voices may direct the guessers.

Then comes the turn of the women, each one being bandaged in turn, and endeavoring to pick out the smallest man. The most chance places between the guessers.



Accordian Pleated Negligee.

Its equivalent, might give surcease of trouble.

Take the creaking door. If the hinges seem rusty, wipe first with kerosene to cut the rust, then apply the oiled feather, using any oil that does not become gummy. Tallow is excellent for all metals, and vaseline may often be used to advantage. Graphite, from a lead pencil or stove polish, is also a good lubricant. For table leaves or dry wood joint, a bit of hard soap applied to the slippery end will usually cure the stiffness and silence the creaking. A bureau drawer that protests every time it is opened and shuts only after hard pushing can generally be made all right by snapping the slides. A bed slat that groans every time the sleeper comes with felt or a large rubber band. The sole of a sewing machine may be materially loosened by putting rubber under the feet of the machine, while the running gear must be kept well oiled.

A rattling shutter frequently can be tightened so as to keep silence by the simple expedient of driving in a match or toothpick where the slat is loosened. If the slat rattles, a large spool pushed under the rod that goes through the middle will hold them still.

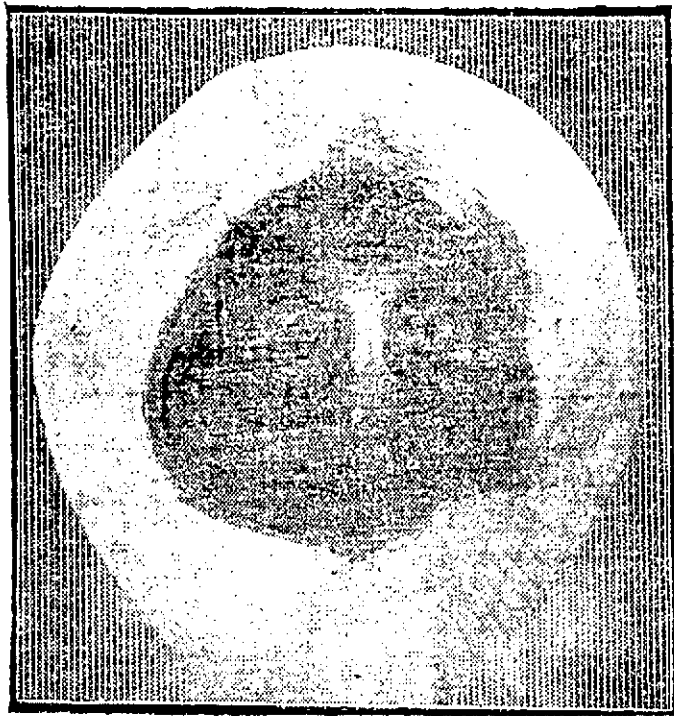
A vine or branch of a tree swaying against a window makes an eerie sound that may be obviated by judicious pruning. If it cannot be tied back securely. A creaker board in the floor can usually be tightened by hammering more securely to the joist. If this does not avail drive thin wedges into the cracks to tighten.

A loose window casing also requires splinters driven in to tighten until the carpenter comes to "make a thorough job of it."

A whistling sound from the burning gas

STRANGE AND CURIOUS THINGS THAT ARE ENCOUNTERED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF WORLD

SEE THE FACE IN THE WOOD!



We all know that there are wooden heads in the world, and, indeed, we often hear men referred to as wooden. Yet it is seldom that we find a wooden face so full of interest as that which attaches to the front of which a photographable reproduction is given above. While it has the semblance of a face, still it is not—pine knot—for this unique thing in wood growth is no more than

a knot cut from a two-inch plank. No coloring was used to heighten the effect of the almost perfect face; no pencil, brush, or paint. It is simply the handiwork of nature, which includes any number of odd and unusual things. This one is in the possession of Mr. J. W. Merritt, of New Britain, Ct.

TANNING HUMAN SKIN.

Happening to come across the other day the catalogue of a book auction in 1864, when a book on the Constitution of the French Republic, bound in human skin in the year 1793, was offered for sale, a book lover was prompted to inquire whether the human skin had ever been put to such a use before or since.

The inquiry led to a number of surprising revelations. It was not merely during the excesses of the French Revolution that such things were done, but as long ago as the thirteenth century he found there were in existence several such books, including a Latin Bible very handsomely engrossed upon a woman's skin. In 1765 the "French Encyclopedia" gave a recipe for tanning human skin, and stated that M. Snc, a surgeon in Paris, had presented the King with a pair of slippers made of human skin according to this prescription.

During the reign of Napoleon III, a copy of the Decretals, written on human skin, was found in the library of the Sorbonne and transferred to the Tuileries. John Ziska, the one-eyed chief of the Hussites, ordered in his will that his skin should be tanned and made into a drum. "The noise which my skin will make," said he, "will frighten away all our enemies and put them to flight."

It was, however, at the time of the French Revolution that this art was developed to its greatest extent. A man presented himself one day at the bar of the Convention and announced that he had devised a simple and original scheme for promoting leather in abundance. The Committee of Public Safety granted him a concession of the Castle of Meudon, where he married on his work with a certain amount of secrecy. In return for the concession the members of the committee were privileged to be among the first to wear top boots made of human skin.

This tannery of Meudon acquired considerable notoriety. A great number of books were bound with the leather turned out

there, and Philippe Egalite, Duke of Orleans, encouraged the tannery by wearing a pair of breeches made there with human skin at a hall in the Palais-Royal. The republican General Bessier, who made himself a name by his ferocity in the wars of La Vendee, set the fashion of wearing similar trousers in the army, always wearing a pair at battles and at reviews.

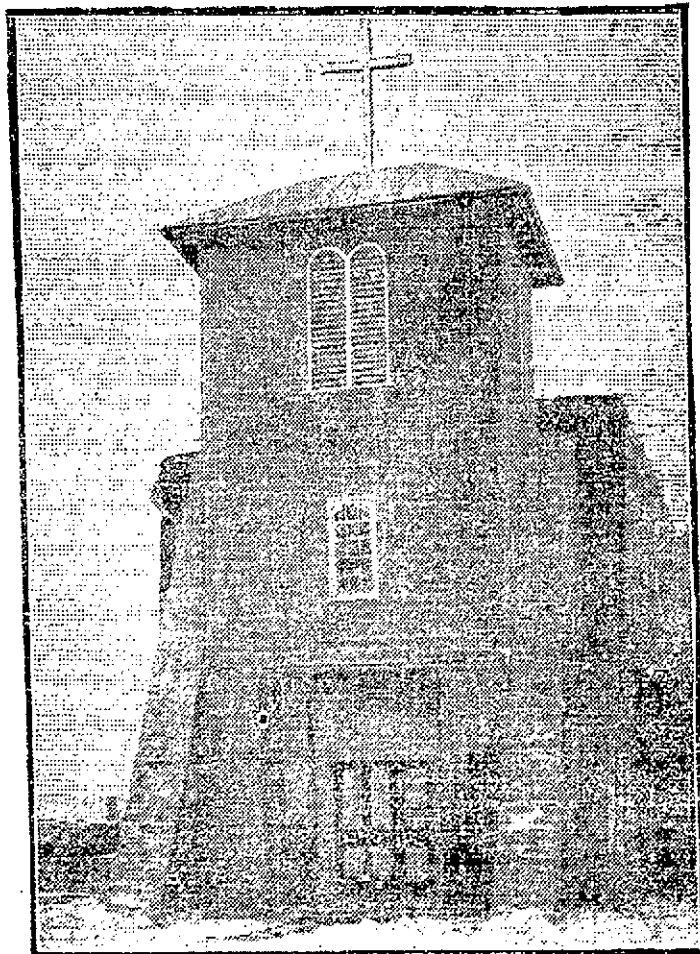
An old soldier who had taken part in most of the campaigns of the French Revolution, told a writer of memoirs in the middle of this century that he had owned a specially fine garment of this kind, made entirely of one piece. An architect, who was one of the leaders of the infamous Black Band of France in 1823, which for a long time terrorized the country districts in the West of France, wore a jacket made of human skin, comely and exceedingly comfortable.

The infamous Saint-Just, when at the height of his power during the Reign of Terror, caused a young and beautiful girl, who had refused his advances, to be arrested and sent to the guillotine. After the execution he obtained possession of the body, dried it himself and had the skin tanned and made into a waistcoat, which he wore till the day of his death. The tannery of Meudon and its imitators carried on the process on an extensive scale, and must have made a good deal of money by tanning the skins of the victims of the Revolution for every sort of commercial purpose.

Oil extracted from human bodies was also placed upon the market and sold.

Since these days the process has naturally become much rarer, but Driblin relates how at a comparatively recent date a collector possessed a treatise on sport bound in stag's skin; a copy of Fox's "History of James II." bound in fox's skin; and a book on anatomy bound in human skin. In 1837 the narrative of the adventures of a highwayman was bound in his own skin at Boston, Mass., with the inscription in Latin outside, "This book was bound in the skin of Walton."

A VERY OLD CHURCH.



The Church of San Miguel, at Santa Fe, is claimed by New Mexicans to be the oldest in the United States. There is much dispute over the exact date of its erection, but it was certainly built between 1291 and 1293 years ago by the first Indian converts, under the direction of the Spanish padres—some say as long ago as 1315. Inside it is like a vault, black and crumbling, with cracked adobe walls and roof, and a gallery whose woodwork still shows traces of the figures painted there by the Indians—designs like those they put upon their pottery today.

But the most interesting thing in San Miguel is the old bell, St. Joseph. Black with age, it looks like a mass of old iron

in its dim recesses. But strike it and it gives forth a mellow note of silvery clearness, echoing with marvellous sweetness through the vault-like old church. The quality of the bell metal makes the richness of the tone, and there is a tradition that it was made of the gold and silver ornaments of the Spanish as a thank offering for a victory over the Moors.

At any rate, the old Spanish padres brought the bell, already ancient, across the seas from Spain, and over mountains and plateaus from Mexico. The Moors are gone, Spain's great empire of the West has vanished, and still the old bell stands there, older than American civilization.

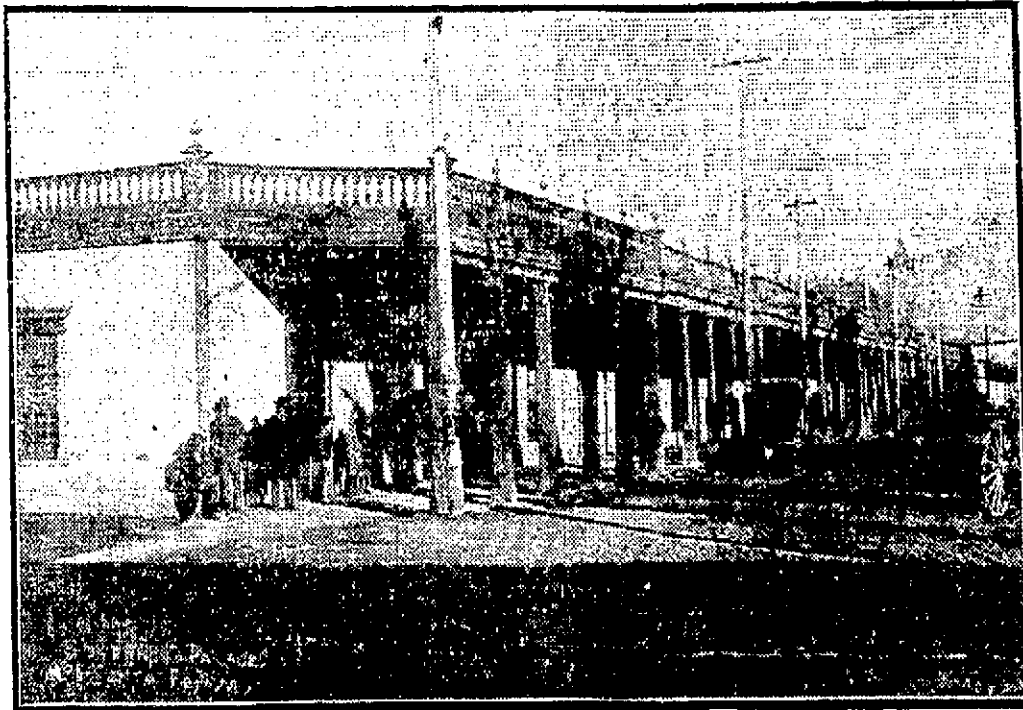
OUR OLDEST GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The "Governor's Palace," which bounds one side of the plaza in the center of the old town of Santa Fe, is the oldest building in the United States which has been continuously used as the seat of government since its erection. First the viceroys of the King of Spain lived there for many years, when New Mexico was a crown colony of Spain. When Spain was driven out, it became a province of Mexico, and the Mexican governors lived there. And since New Mexico became an American territory, in 1850, the territorial governors have lived there. Since 1890 the executive power of New Mexico has been lodged in this building, and it is still in daily use, while the early government

buildings of Jamestown, New York and Boston have long since passed away. "Palace" may seem a grandiose term for a building of such modest appearance, but it was a palace when it was built. Its adobe walls are four or five feet thick, and it has suite after suite of rooms stretching through its great length. In one of these the latter part of the famous book "Ben Hur" was written, its author, Lew Wallace, being then territorial governor. In a letter on the subject General Wallace tells how he used to go into this rear room to write, because, separated from the noises of the street by its thick adobe walls, it was silent as the

tomb; and how the room will always be associated in his mind with the scenes of the crucifixion, the description of which he wrote there.

Once in the early days of the Spanish occupation there was a general uprising of the Indians of New Mexico. The Spanish were driven out, and the Pueblo chiefs installed themselves in the governor's palace. But they had been used to living in houses with out doors and entered through a hole in the roof. So they cut a hole through the roof of the old palace, and went in and out by ladders, and the place where the hole was blocked up after the Spanish came back can be seen to this day.



Musical Automaton.

This automaton belonged to P. T. Barnum at the time when his New York museum burned. It was saved from the wreck and later secured by Mr. Frederick Stearns for his collection of musical instruments, and is now in the University School of Music, Ann



Arbor, Mich.

Its essential parts are a bellows for producing the wind, a drum for operating the levers connected with the fingers, and another governing lever which sways the body to and fro. When in successful operation it is a weird sight.

Four Legged Bird.

Nothing in the realm of natural history in late years excited so much interest as the announcement of the discovery in British Guiana of a bird with four legs. The crested botzlin, *opsithocornis cristatus*, the only survivor of a race of birds several of which are known as fossils, inhabits the most secluded parts of the forests of South America, and it is probable that it is owing to its retiring habits it has outlived its congeners as well as to the fact that feeding as it does upon wild acorn leaves its flesh acquires so offensive a smell and flavor as to have gained for it the name of stink bird, and to render it entirely unfit for food. It is a large bird, almost as large as a peacock, in fact, but is very seldom seen. Often its loud, wailing cry is heard.

The chief peculiarity of the botzlin, says J. Carter Beard, in telling of it, consists in the fact that when it is hatched it possesses four well developed legs, the front pair being of a reptilian character. The young birds leave the nest and climb about like monkeys over the adjoining limbs and twigs, and act and look more like tree toads than birds.

After hatching the modification of the fore limbs begins, the claws of the digits falling off, and the whole of the claw like hands becoming flattened, changes into wings. After this modification has taken place feathers begin to grow, and in a short time not a vestige remains of its original character. As Professor F. A. Lucas, in an admirable monograph on "Spurs and Claws," in a bulletin of the Smithsonian Institution, says: "The adult birds not only have no claws upon their wings, but their thumbs, even, are so poorly developed that one would hardly suspect that in the nestlings we have the nearest approach to a quadruped found among existing birds."

Mr. J. J. Quek, who studied them in British Guiana, tells us that soon after the hatching the well developed claws on the polax and index, being constantly in use for hooking and holding on to surrounding objects, the nestlings when quite small are frequently found far away from any nest, climbing by the help of their clawed wings after the parents birds during feeding time. One curious feature noticed with a nestling which had been upset in the river was its power of rapid swimming and diving when pursued. As soon as the hand was placed on it it dived rapidly in the dark water, in which it was impossible to see it, and arose at distances more than a yard away. Owing to this power the little creature managed to evade all efforts to secure it, taking refuge eventually under the bushy growth, where it was impossible to pursue it.

AN ORNITHOLOGICAL FAKE.

It is hard to tell what is real and what is bogus nowadays. Anybody would naturally suppose that this was a lucky snapshot of a pair of wild ducks, taken from the bank of a

stream. But the fact is that, though the stream is real, the ducks are stuffed. They were put on the rock in midstream for the purpose of photographing them, and that is

why the picture is such a good one. It was not a snap, but a fine exposure.

The distance between the knots on a log line is 50 to 120 feet.



VENEZUELAN TOE FISHING.



During the blockade of La Guayra, Venezuela, by English and German men-of-war, the native fishermen were an important factor in supplying food to the inhabitants of La Guayra and Caracas, which were cut off from the rest of the world. The little fishing canoes were allowed to pass up and down the coast by the blockading vessels, because they were insignificant small fry. Every day at earliest dawn the fishermen may be seen going out to their favorite fishing grounds, adroitly paddling with a short, broad-bladed paddle.

Trailing behind each boat is a line with a small fish on the hook for bait, the end of the line being made fast either to the fisherman's hand or to one of his big toes, the latter method being preferred, as the hands are then left free to paddle. Spanish mackerel and similar tropical fish are more likely to snap up the bait when it is trailed rapidly through the water.

During the summer months, when the sun

beats down with fiery intensity, the men wear only an old straw or felt hat and a pair of trousers, girded around the waist with a piece of cord or strip of leather. The sun cannot burn their dark, well-tanned, weather-beaten skins, and a shirt would be too warm. However, when winter comes on and the thermometer sometimes goes down to 75 degrees they always wear a woolen shirt tucked into the trousers, in order to keep out the moist and cool air, for that is cold weather for them.

When the sun gets high in the sky and the fish will bite no longer the canoes make their way back to the landing at La Guayra, coming in in rows and throngs at a rapid pace and often racing with each other for a half-mile or more. Just before reaching the wharf the fishing lines are hauled in, most of the fishermen preferring the method of sitting with the left foot across the right knee and coiling up the line around the big toe and the thumb of the left hand.

STRANGLING A TREE.

The vegetable python, which can strangle a forest monarch, furnishes tragedies as intense as those born of flesh and blood. James Rodney, who traveled extensively in Guiana, says one he had the tree giant when he falls into the clutches of the climber, or, if its seeds, being provided with a pulp, which is very pleasant to the taste of a great number of birds, are carried from tree to tree and deposited on the branches. Here it germinates, the leafy stem rising upward and the roots flowing, as it were, down the trunk until they reach the soil.

At first these aerial roots are soft and delicate, with apparently no more power for evil than so many small streams of pitch, which they resemble in their slowly flowing motion downward. Here and there they branch, especially if an obstruction is met with, when the stream either changes its course or divides to right and left. Meanwhile leafy branches have been developed, which push themselves through the canopy above and get into the light, where their growth is enormously accelerated.

As this takes place the roots have generally reached the ground and begun to draw

sustenance from below to strengthen the whole plant. Then comes a wonderful development. The hitherto soft, aerial roots begin to harden and spread wider and wider, throwing out side branches which flow into and amalgamate with each other until the whole tree trunk is bound in a series of irregular living hoops. The stranger is now ready for its deadly work.

The forest giant, like all colossal must have room to increase in girth, and here he is bound by cords which are stronger than iron bands. Like an athlete, he tries to expand and burst his fetters, and if they were rigid he might succeed. The bark bulges between every interlacing bulge out, and even rises to overlap, but the monster has taken every precaution against this by making its bands very numerous and wide.

As the tree becomes weaker its leaves begin to fall, and this gives more room for its foe. Soon the stranger expands itself into a great bush almost as large as the mass of branches it has strangled. If we look carefully around us we see examples of entire obliteration—a clusia, or fig, standing on its ruined hollow pillar, with only a heap of brown humus at its base to show what has become of the trunk which once stood up in all its majesty on that spot.

MARCHING PLANTS.

Several years ago attention was called to the fact that the Eastern plants of America were marching westward across the continent, keeping step with the advance of human settlement, and conquering the native plants as they proceeded. It was predicted that in time there would be a return of the Western plants sweeping eastward and overcoming their conquerors, and it is noted that that return seems already to have begun.

At present Australia presents, perhaps, the best example of this spreading and conquering tendency of those plants that follow the advance of man. The weeds that have found their way from Europe to Australia are crowding out the native weeds in many places, and especially in the more fertile lands. In some of the more rocky soils the native plants have the advantage in the con-

test.

A curious fact, brought out by observation in Australia, is that some imported plants, particularly ornamental garden varieties, cling to the neighborhood of their human friends as if they felt themselves to be strangers in a strange land, needing protection. Although they spring up vigorously within the limits of the gardens, self-sown, year after year, yet they never gain any footing outside.

But the Scotch thistle does not show itself so timid. It has been introduced into both Australia and Tasmania—in the latter island, it is said, by an enthusiastic Scotchman who wished to see his national flower blooming around him on the other side of the earth, and it has taken advantage of its opportunities without fear and without favor.

AN ODDITY IN BERRIES.



The Department of Agriculture has undertaken to eradicate the blueberry, and such success has been achieved that fruit half an inch in diameter has been obtained. Hitherto, of course, the crop has been wholly wild, the main source of supply being the famous "blueberry barrens" of Southeastern Maine.

The bulk of the crop, which has an annual value of \$100,000, goes to canneries, which employ large numbers of pickers. Indeed, the business of harvesting the wild blueberry may be said to have been absorbed by a trust. The cultivated variety has been obtained by selecting the finest plants from the barrens and by reserving the biggest berries for seed.

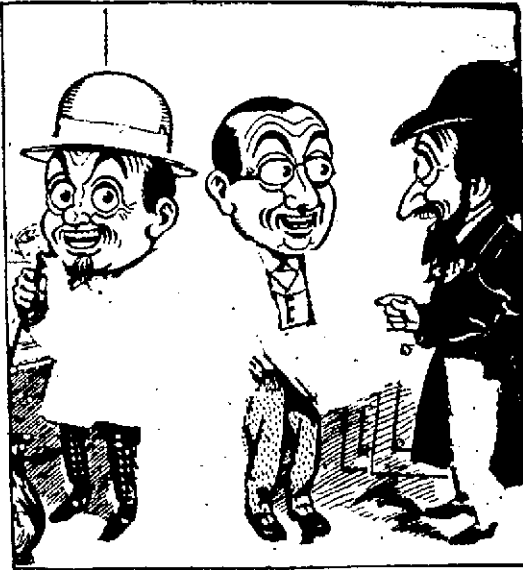
Twentieth Century Fun by Famous Artists.

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Mr. E. Z. Mark Is Not to Be Caught Again.



1.—DEALER IN SECOND-HAND GOODS—Now, here is a picture that must be very old. I will let you have it for twenty-five dollars.
MR. E. Z.—Ha, ha, ha! Old master, perhaps! Made in Germany by some lithographic company. Not on your life. I was stuck that way once before.



2.—STRANGER—I'll take that picture. Just wrap it up.
MR. E. Z. (chuckling)—Gee whiz! I'm not going to say a word. Let him get stuck the same as I did.



3.—MR. E. Z.—Oh, Mary, I forgot to tell you a good joke. Yesterday when I was down at Jones's second-hand store I saw a guy get stuck with one of those "old masters." He wanted to stick me, but I was too sharp.



4.—MRS. E. Z.—Why, that is strange. Just listen to this: "THE ART WORLD AROUSED—The eminent artist, A. D'Auber, while in Jones's second-hand store yesterday purchased an old painting which, on being cleaned up, proved to be a genuine Murallo. Mr. D'Auber paid twenty-five dollars for it. He has been offered fifty thousand for the picture."

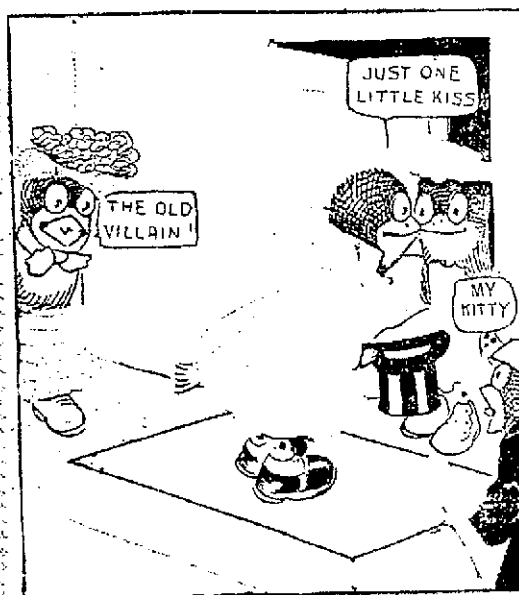
THE GAY BIRD.



I.



II.



III.



IV.



"Oh, Mr. Lion, I am so sorry you're hungry! Let me go back to camp and get you some chocolate caramels."

CRUEL FATE.



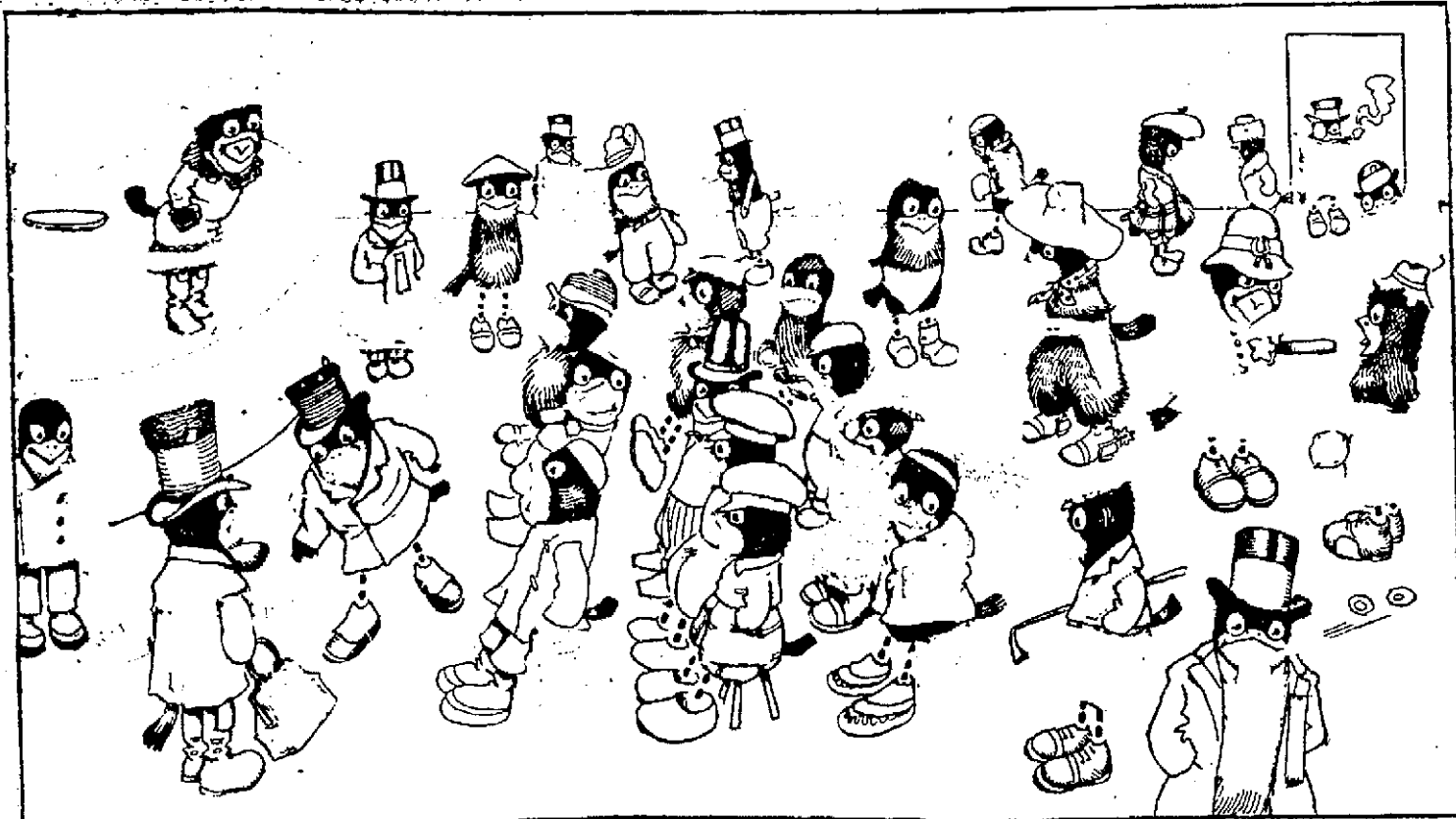
"De fates is ag'in us, Jimmie. Ev'ry time I goes out wid de intention of clopin' wid yousse me mudder makes me take de kid along."

NO MORE FOR HIM.



"Did you never go to Sunday school, my boy?"
"Sure! I graduated two years ago."

The International Congress of Birds.



Mr. Dickowaki Birdovitch, of Moscow, makes the opening address.

AN EVASION.



"Jack said he would never speak to me again."
"Oh, well, perhaps he'll write."

PAPA'S EXCUSE.



"Are you going to the circus, Willie?"
"I s'pose I'll have to; father enjoys it so."

SLIM DIET.



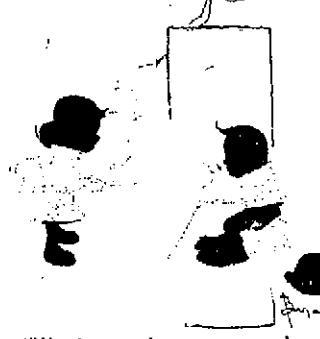
"D'you know, old chap, I've often thought I'd like to go into literature?"
"Why don't you? It would be a good way to reduce your weight."

THE MILLIONAIRE.



"Yup, he says he's goin' down to swear off his personal taxes like he always does."

HEROIC.



"Wont you have some chocolate, Freddie? I made it myself."
"Yes, Lucy. Anything what you made with your own fair hands goes with me. I'd drink it even if the doctor said it was good for me."

UNCOMPLIMENTARY.



"It's only a week since I met you, Miss Mabel, yet I feel as if I'd known you for years and years and years."
"Well, you needn't pile the years on so thick. I'm only nineteen."

NEAR THE FLATIRON.



"Wal, Samantha, we certainly can say we've had a breezy time of it in New York, anyway."

JEALOUS.



"Lovely day, isn't it?"
"I don't see that there's any occasion for you to pay compliments to the weather."

'T WAS EVER THUS! OR

